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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SENATOR HAMMOND'S SPEECH.

We briefly alluded in the last Observer to the remarkable speech of Senator Hammond of South Carolina, delivered at Barnwell C. H. on the 27th ult. Though not concurring in all his views, the following extracts are so striking that we think our readers will be interested in them:—

You desire to know my opinion of the course the South should pursue under existing circumstances. I will give you frankly and fully the results of my observation and reflection on this all-important point. The first question is, Do the people of the South consider the present Union of these States as an evil in itself, and a thing that it is desirable we should get rid of under all circumstances? There are some I know who do; but I am satisfied that an overwhelming majority of the South would, if assured that this Government was hereafter to be conducted on the true principles and construction of the Constitution, decidedly prefer to remain in the Union rather than incur the unknown costs and hazards of setting up a separate government. I think I say what is true when I say that, after all the bitterness that has characterized our long warfare, the great body of the Southern people do not seek disunion, and will not seek it as a primary object, however promptly they may accept it as an alternative, rather than submit to unconstitutional abridgements of their rights. I confess that for many years of my life I believed that our only safety was the dissolution of the Union, and I openly avowed it. I should entertain and without hesitation express the same sentiments now, but that the victories we have achieved and those that I think we are about to achieve have inspired me with hope, I may say the belief, that we can fully sustain ourselves in the Union and control its action in all great affairs. It may be well asked how I can entertain such views and expectations, when within these few years the South has lost her equality in the Senate and the free States have at length a decided majority in both Houses of Congress, while the unfortunate Kansas contest has swept into their political graves so many of our ancient friends in those States that it may be doubted whether they have at this moment, after the recent elections—the finale of the disastrous Kansas abortion—a majority in any single one of them; and there seems to be at present no prospect of our extending the area of slavery in any quarter.

These facts are true; and if you will bear with me, I will place them all in the strongest light I can before you; for it is of the utmost importance that we should at least see clearly how we stand and what are our resources, in order to form an idea of what we can do, and how avoid wasting our strength on what cannot be accomplished.

The equality of the free and slave States has long been lost in the House. By the admission of California it was lost in the Senate. Since then another free State has been admitted, and another yet has passed the Senate, and in a few years more we shall have Kansas, Nebraska, Washington, New Mexico, and perhaps others on our roll. The immigration from Europe to the North is sufficient to form one or more new States every year. To the South there is literally no emigration. We have since the closing of the slave trade added to our population mainly by the natural increase of our people, and we have no surplus population, white or black, to colonize new States. We lost Kansas partly by our inability to colonize it, and we are perhaps yet to have a struggle for a portion of Texas. The idea, then, of recovering the equality of the two sections, even in the Senate, seems remote indeed. We have it proposed to re-open the African slave trade and bring in hordes of slaves from that prolific region to restore the balance. I once entertained that idea myself, but on further investigation I abandoned it. I will not now go into the discussion of it further than to say that the South is itself divided on that policy, and, from appearances, opposed to it by a vast majority, while the North is unanimously against it. It would be impossible to get Congress to re-open the trade. If it could be done, then it would be unnecessary, for that result could only be brought about by such an entire abandonment by the North and the world of all opposition to our slave system that we might safely cease to erect any defences for it. But if we could introduce slaves, where could we find suitable territory for new slave States? The Indian Reserve, west of Arkansas, might make one; but we have solemnly guarantied that to the remnants of the red race. Every where else, I believe, the borders of our States have reached the great desert which separates the Atlantic from the Pacific States of this Confederacy. Nowhere is African slavery likely to flourish in the little oasis of that Sahara of America. It is much more likely, I think, to get the Pacific slope and to the north in the great valley than any where else outside of its present limits. Shall we, as some suggest, take Mexico and Central America to make slave States? African slavery appears to have failed there. Perhaps, and most probably, it will never succeed in those regions. If it might, what are we to do with the seven or eight millions of hardly semi-civilized Indians, and the two or three millions of Creole Spaniards and mongrels who now hold those countries? We would not enslave the Indians? Experience has proven that they are incapable of steady labor, and are therefore unfit for slavery. We would not exterminate them, even if that inhuman achievement would not cost ages of murder and incalculable sums of money. We could hardly think of attempting to plant the black race there, superior for labor, though inferior perhaps in intellect, and expect to maintain a permanent and peaceful industry, such as slave labor must be to be profitable, amid those idle, restless, demoralized children of Montezuma, scarcely more civilized, perhaps more sunk in superstition than in his age, and now trained to civil war by half a century of incessant revolution. What, I say, could we do with these people or these countries to add to Southern strength? Nothing. Could we degrade ourselves so far as to annex them on equal terms, they would be sure to come into this Union free States all. To touch them in any way is to be contaminated. England and France, I have no doubt, would gladly see us take this burden on our back, if we would secure for them their debts and a neutral route across the Isthmus. Such a route we must have for ourselves, and that is all we have to do with them. If we cannot get it by negotiation or by purchase, we must seize and hold it by force of arms. The law of nations would justify it, and it is absolutely necessary for our Pacific relations. The present condition of those unhappy States is certainly deplorable, but the good God holds them in the hollow of his hand and will work out their proper destinies.

We might expand the area of slavery by acquiring Cuba, where African slavery is already established. Mr. Calhoun, from whose matured opinions, whether on constitutional principles or Southern policy, it will rarely be found safe to depart, said that Cuba was "forbidden fruit" to us unless plucked in an exigency of war. There is no reasonable ground to suppose that we can acquire it in any other way; and the war that will open to us such an occasion will be great and general, and bring about results that the keenest intellect cannot now anticipate. But if we had Cuba, we could not make more than two or three slave States there, which would not restore the equilibrium of the North and South; while, with the African slave trade closed, and her only resort for slaves to this continent, she would, besides crushing our whole sugar culture by her competition, afford in a few years a market for all the slaves in Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland. She is, notwithstanding the exorbitant taxes imposed on her, capable now of absorbing the annual increase of all the slaves on this continent, and consumes, it is said, twenty to thirty thousand a year by her system of labor. Slaves decrease there largely. In time, under the system practised, every slave in America might be exterminated in Cuba as were the Indians. However the idle African may procreate in the tropics, it yet remains to be proven, and the facts are against the conclusion, that he can in those regions work and thrive. It is said Cuba is to be "Africanized" rather than that the United States should take her. That threat, which at one time was somewhat alarming, is no longer any cause of disquietude to the South, after our experience of the Africanizing of St. Domingo and Jamaica. What have we lost by that? I think we reaped some benefit; and, if the slaves of Cuba are turned loose, a great sugar culture would grow up in Louisiana and Texas, rivalling that of cotton, and diverting from it so much labor that cotton would rarely be below its present price.

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We had better, then, I think, at once make up our minds according to the facts, and, giving up all bootless efforts, look every consequence of our position full in the face. For one, I can do so without dismay; without the slightest trepidation. Why the South, numbering twelve millions of people, posseses already an imperial domain that can well support an hundred millions more. What does she need to seek beyond her borders, or what has she to fear? With such a seacoast and harbors, such rivers, mountains, and plains; so full of the precious metals, so fertile in soil, so genial in climate, producing in such unparalleled abundance the most valuable agricultural staples of the world; capable of manufacturing to any extent, and possessing the best social and industrial systems that have ever yet been organized; she might have sunk into sloth from excess of prosperity, had she not been kept on the alert by the fierce assaults of an envious world; assaults which, at one time alarming, it has been in fact scarcely more than wholesome exercise to repel; an exercise which has made us the most virtuous and one of the most enlightened and most powerful people who now flourish on the globe. The South has long been undervaluing and doing great injustice to herself. She has been lamenting her weakness and croaking about the dangers that beset her when she might glory in her strength and hurl defiance to her enemies.

But it is said that, with a fixed and overwhelming free State majority against us in this Union, with all our natural advantages, we must dissolve the connexion to insure our present safety and accomplish our proper destiny. Perhaps so. But permit me to suggest, not yet. The dissolution of the Union is an alternative that we have always at command, and for which we should be ever ready; but a peaceful, prosperous, and powerful people may not challenge Fate a day too soon. The question still remains, can the free States be brought to concur permanently in any line of policy that will subvert the Constitution and seriously damage the South in this Confederacy? I do not believe that they can. Reckless as is political ambition, and insane as fanaticism ever is, I have no idea that the free States can be consolidated on the wild project of ruling the slaveholders by mere brute numbers, either through the ballot-box or by force of arms; whether to emancipate our slaves, or strip us of the fruits of their labor, or to govern us with the mildness and paternal care due to inferiors. The nervous in the South and the Abolition demagogues of the North may believe it. But when it comes to the actual test, if neither sober sense nor patriotism should prevail, the sense of danger and the love of cotton and tobacco would, with our Northern brethren, in every crisis over-ride their love of negroes. On this I think you may depend, despite the insolent boasts of the Abolitionists of what they will do when they get the Government in their hands. The North has only to be made clearly sensible how far she can go, and what the South will not submit to. She will not trespass beyond that, but will content herself with the glory of carrying the alternate biennial elections, as she has just done—always leaving it to the Democracy to carry that which makes the President.

* * * * * The rock of Gibraltar does not stand so firm on its basis as our slave system. For a quarter of a century it has borne the brunt of a hurricane as fierce and pitiless as ever raged. At the North and in Europe they cried "havoc," and let loose upon us all the dogs of war. And how stands it now? Why, in this very quarter of a century our slaves have doubled in numbers and each slave has more than doubled in value. The very negro who, as a prime laborer, would have brought $400 in 1828, would now, with thirty more years upon him, sell for $800. What does all this mean? Why, that we ourselves have settled this question of emancipation against all the world, in theory and in practice, and the world must accept our solution.

* * * * *

But if I am all wrong, if my facts and reasoning are false and my hopes delusive, if in 1860 they beat us, what then? These are questions that may well be asked. And the answer is obvious. We must be prepared; and the very efforts we must make to prevent such results will better prepare us than any course we can pursue that I can see. We must be prepared, I say, to take care of ourselves, whatever may come. It is clear that the slaveholding States of this Confederacy, whatever hazards they may choose to incur by remaining in alliance with a majority of non-slaveholders now so inflamed against them, must ever and at all times hold their destinies in their own hands. They can never permit any foreign power to legislate in reference to their peculiar industrial system, whether to abolish or to modify, or impose undue burdens on it. Such legislation must be resisted with all our means, and without regard to any consequences.

If it should so happen that the free States of this Union, being now, and always to be, in a majority, do establish a political line between the two sections and the two systems of labor, legislate upon it and maintain it, then they will constitute a power as foreign to us as any nation in the world, and we cannot submit to it. Whatever the weak and defenceless colonies of other countries may have submitted to, before these Southern States will be placed in the condition of St. Domingo or Jamaica, or one at all approximating to it, they will rend this Union into fragments and plunge the world in ruin. It is in their power to do both, for the world cannot get on without them; and, if ruthless fanaticism and brute force combine, under whatever names and with whatever authority, to ride them down, they will carry with them the pillars of the temple of civilization, and force a common fate on all mankind.

There are many who believe that some such a catastrophe is inevitable. It cannot be denied that, from appearances, here and elsewhere, it is entirely possible, and it may not be unwise for all of us to suppose it probable. Although I think that the ranks of our enemies are broken and the moral victory won, I am far from proclaiming that the battle is over, and that we have now only to gather the fruits of our success. Many a battle has been won and lost again, by overweening confidence, by reckless pursuit, or by turning aside for the sake of spoil. Let us fall into none of these errors; for we are still in the very heat and turmoil of this great conflict, and all might yet be lost. What I wish to impress upon you is, that there is hope for effort, triumph for union, energy, and perseverance.

It has fallen upon the slaveholders of the South to conduct this question of African slavery to its final conclusion. Such is our fate, it is inevitable. Let us cheerfully accept and manfully perform our destined parts, and do it with no distrust of God, with no misgivings of our cause or of ourselves, with no panic, no foolish attempt to fly from dangers which cannot be avoided, which have not been proven to be insurmountable, and which I, for one, believe that we can conquer.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, with Liverpool dates to the 27th, has arrived.

The English Press is indignant at France, in forcing a surrender of the steamship *Charles Georges* from Portugal, and severely censure Lord Derby's Cabinet for not interfering.

Lord Elgin has returned, having completed a satisfactory treaty with Japan.

The trade of Canton is stagnant.

Considerable excitement prevailed at Constantinople regarding the presence of the U. S. steam Frigate *Wabash*—the Porte protesting, as she largely exceeds his limits in guns. The *Wabash* had prepared to withdraw.

The India news is unimportant. The rebels had been defeated with great slaughter on the Island in Gorgrona.

The exact amount of indemnity that Portugal engages to pay France for the slaver is not fixed.

The general Parliamentary elections in England, had resulted in favor of the Liberals.

Five companies of marines were about to embark from France for Canton, where, it is said, the French intend establishing on territory formerly belonging to France.

In India, the Gwailor rebels were still at Serouge. It was thought they would attempt to cross the Norbudda.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—Sales of cotton for the three days 14,000 bales. All grades slightly declined.

Breadstuffs closed with a declining tendency.

Cotton declined an eighth. Speculators took 1,600 bales.

Manchester prices slightly declined.

Flour—choice firm; lower and middling qualities declined from 6d to 1s. Wheat very dull. Corn very dull. Rosin dull at 3s 11d. Spirits turpentine firm at 39½ a 41.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 4th.

The Georgia Legislature.—The Legislature of this State met here yesterday. The Governor's message is very long and quite an ultra anti-bank document. The Governor recommends the prohibition of the circulation of bank bills of a denomination under ten or twenty dollars. He also advises the adoption of a State sub-treasury. The whole message is devoted exclusively to State affairs.

The Comptroller's report of the State of Georgia shows the assessed valuation of the property of the State, exclusive of bank and railroad capital, to be $539,055,114, which is an increase of $11,226,151 in one year. The number of slaves is 432,124, valued at $227,468,927. This is an increase of 5,558 since 1857.

Southern Pomological Society.—A convention was held in this town on Thursday last for the purpose of forming a southern Pomological Society. Delegates were present from New Hanover, Guilford, Lincoln, Cabarrus, Gaston, Rowan, Iredell, and Mecklenburg counties, N. C., and from Spartanburg, Union, York and Chester Districts, S. C.

The society was permanently organized by the election of Dr. Wiley of Chester, S. C., as President, Dr. C. L. Hunter of Lincoln, vice President, Mr. Mendenhall of Greensboro', Treasurer, W. A. Williams of Charlotte, Secretary, and B. F. Arthur of Union, S. C., Corresponding Secretary.

The Society is to hold its next meeting in this town on the third Thursday in August next.

Charlotte Democrat.

Thanksgiving.—In compliance with the act of the General Assembly of the State, Gov. Bragg has issued his Proclamation setting apart Thursday, the 25th day of the present month, as a day of "solemn and public Thanksgiving to Almighty God for past blessings, and of supplication for his kindness and care over us, as a State and as a Nation, and most respectfully and earnestly recommending that it be observed accordingly by all the good people of this State.—*Wil. Journal.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11, 1858.

THE COAL FIELDS RAILROAD.—The following from the Weldon Patriot, is a new evidence of the progress of this work in public favor:—

"We see the Fayetteville papers are urging upon the attention of the people the importance of aiding the Coalfields Railroad. Whatever our feelings may have been heretofore in regard to this enterprise, recent events have inclined us to regard it more favorably than at any time hitherto, and to dispose us to examine the subject with every desire to its success, even if the State shall be required to extend her aid, provided that thereby she is not too seriously involved in consequence."

FAIRS.—The Wilmington Journal describes the Duplin County Fair, held last week, as eminently successful and interesting, in spite of the rain which poured down there, as here, on Friday. The Annual Address was delivered by Wm. A. Allen, Esq. Among other topics, Mr. W. alluded to the institution of fairs, State and county—to the benefits which had resulted from them—the friendly emulation they had stimulated—the knowledge they had diffused—the kindly relations they had promoted. He referred also to the agency of internal improvements in elevating the character of North Carolina, and rendering her independent—a State indeed, and not a mere strip of land between South Carolina and Virginia, to whom she had been too long tributary. He trusted that the good work would not stop half way, but would go on until the position of the State should be placed above the reach of contingency, whatever should be the political future of the confederacy.

Mr. Allen spoke of the necessity existing in the Cape Fear counties for the devotion of a larger degree of attention to the cultivation of the soil, and a less reliance upon the mere products of the forest—naval stores and lumber—since agriculture is reliable, progressive, self-sustaining, while the other business which had at one time usurped its place is necessarily exhausting and inevitably tends to work itself out. He also urged with much force of reasoning the propriety and expediency of directing attention to the drainage of the rich swamp lands lying in large bodies in the various counties of Eastern North Carolina, referring particularly to Goshen Swamp in Duplin. Mr. Allen's address was received with much gratification.

Mr. Allen was followed by Jeremiah Pearsall, Esq., President of the Society, who delivered an amusing Address, and read the list of Premiums.

The Journal concludes its account with some well timed remarks upon the social influences of such gatherings, which to the Editor seemed even more charming than the display of agricultural products; and so in truth they are.

The Charlotte Democrat says that the Mecklenburg County Fair was "a complete success." There was a very large number of persons present from Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties, as well as from South Carolina, and articles on exhibition from Lincoln, Gaston, Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Davidson, Guilford and Caldwell counties, N. C., and from York, Chester and Lancaster Districts, S. C.

The Democrat says it is believed that the exhibit of cattle and horses was equal to any ever made in this or any other southern State.

The premiums were paid in silver pitchers, cups, goblets, butter knives, napkin rings, books, &c. Among them, S. M. Withers received a silver pitcher for 1964 lbs. of cotton grown on an acre of reclaimed land, and Andrew Springs a pitcher for 1850 lbs. J. M. Potts a silver cup for 79 bushels of corn from an acre, and Rober Henderson a cup for 78 bushels and 21 quarts. Dr. J. M. Strong a silver pitcher for 22½ bushels of Wheat from an acre. J. A. McNeely a cup for 40 bushels of barley; and J. S. Davis a cup for 37½ bushels of oats.

A UNION FAIR.—The Wilmington Journal makes what appears to us to be a good suggestion, as follows:—

"At Norfolk, they have a Seaboard Fair, which is generally equal to the State Fair at Richmond. Somehow the people of this section of the State do not go into the State Fair at Raleigh with as much *vim* as perhaps they ought. Now we have a suggestion to make to the several Agricultural Societies in this part of the State, and that is, to hold a Union Fair, once in say two years, at some convenient and accessible point in the Cape Fear region. This would, we think, have a beneficial effect in bringing together the people of a number of counties whose pursuits are similar, or nearly similar, whose interests are, or ought to be identical. It ought to be so arranged as to invite and secure the co-operation of as large a portion of the Neuse country as possible. What say our Agricultual friends throughout the district, and the southeast generally?"

The Hon. John W. Ellis, Governor elect, and his Lady, have been complimented at Charlotte and Newbern, on recent visits to those places, with parties, military receptions, &c.

We are sorry to hear that our packet for Powellton, Richmond county, failed to reach that office last week, and that a similar failure occurred at Little's Mills some four or five weeks ago. We cannot account for these failures, but feel very confident they were not owing to carelessness in our office, for we take pains to see that every packet is sent to the Post Office. After the papers are directed and packed, the list of post offices in each mail is called over and each packet found and put into a bag for the post office.

NEW POST OFFICE.—Hunsucker's Store, Montgomery county, Martin Hunsucker, Esq., Postmaster. It is on the new route from Page's, on the Plank Road, to Troy.

The Annual Session of the Synod of N. C., will be held in Newbern on the 17th inst.

SCENES IN BALTIMORE.—"Great cities are great sores upon the body politic," it has been said; and every day's reading of the papers from any of them in this country, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., proves the truth of the saying. They seem not only to "sup on horrors," but to be abundantly supplied with such dishes for every meal. It is apparent that a reckless rowdyism prevails, not only among those who have not enjoyed the advantages of education, means, family, and social position, but likewise among those who have enjoyed, without improving, such advantages. Last week in Cincinnati, three very young men of wealthy parentage, in a house of ill fame, dreadfully beat and finally killed a woman, one of the wretched inmates of that den. About the same time in New York, another young man, only 19 years of age, son of a wealthy merchant, and living in one of the splendid houses of a fashionable street, hewed down with a hatchet his father, mother, sister, two little brothers, and two maid servants, and then shot himself dead. There is no pretence that any of these boys were insane. Their conduct was but the result of parental indulgence, evil associations, and gradually progressive formation of bad habits.

But of all the cities, we suspect that in none has life and property been more inseeure of late than in Baltimore. There, gangs of rowdies have openly, in day and night, perpetrated every description of crime. It has been not uncommon for people riding along the streets in omnibuses to be shot at from the side-walks, other peaceable persons knocked down with slung shots, street fights by bands of men with guns, pistols, &c., officers of the law resisted and killed, and such like outrages, until last week a "Reform Association" was organized, somewhat after the model of the San Francisco Committee of Vigilance.

The last outrage, or rather series of outrages, in that city was attended with circumstances of peculiar atrocity. Some time ago a police officer named Benton, was shot by a very young man named Gambrill, on account, as it is supposed, of Benton being a witness against a brother of Gambrill in a charge of arson. Last week Gambrill was tried for this murder, and within an hour after a verdict of guilty had been rendered against him, another officer, Rigdon, who had been the principal witness against Gambrill, was killed by a pistol shot, in his own house, whilst standing by the side of his wife. By a most unusual exercise of vigilance the murderer and an accomplice were both arrested within a few minutes, and it is hoped will expiate their crime on the gallows. One of them fired a revolver three times at the officer who pursued and arrested him. There was a strong manifestation of desire to lynch them, (and thus set another bad example of lawlessness,) but the Mayor resisted this spirit.

But this is not all. Such is the state of things in Baltimore that a rescue of the convict Gambrill was apprehended, and was only prevented, it is supposed, by the muster of an overpowering force of policemen, armed with revolvers.

The following is a graphic description of the appearance of Cropps, the murderer of Rigdon, at an election in Washington last year. The Washington city Star says,

"Marion Crops is the same person as "Mallory Kropp, who headed the mob that attacked the fourth ward polls in this city in June, 1857, armed with a large tomahawk, which he brandished among the terrified voters in a manner to drive many from the ground. Under the last-mentioned name he was afterwards indicted by the Grand Jury here for being engaged in the riot of that day; but, so far as we can learn, no requisition was ever issued by the criminal court with a view to having him brought to trial. He will be recognised by most of our readers who were present on the occasion above referred to, who will never forget his bull-head, short-cropped hair, iron-toed boots, long legs, and the devilish weapon with which he clove his way among the legal voters of Washington, scattering them before him like so many affrighted sheep."

REJOICINGS FOR DOUGLAS.—The democrats who sustain Judge Douglas and oppose the Administration on its Kansas policy have been celebrating his triumph by firing salutes of 100 guns in various places in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, &c. It is evident that the contest between the two wings of the democracy has resulted in serious damage to Buchanan and a vast accession to the influence of Douglas, who has thus become *the* man of the party. The President committed a blunder in quarreling with such a powerful friend, not upon a matter of principle, as is evident from the overtures now made to him to come back into the party.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—The total receipts of Cotton to latest dates are 673,800 bales, against 290,827 to same dates last year. Increase 382,973 bales.

Bible Agent.—It gives us sincere pleasure to announce that the Rev. Wm. H. Bobbitt, pastor of the M. E. Church in this place, has been appointed Agent of the American Bible Society, for the State of North Carolina. The friends of the Society and of the *Great Cause* which is committed to it, have reason to rejoice in this appointment, and we congratulate the Board on the wisdom of their choice. Mr. Bobbitt is well and widely known in his own Conference, having occupied several of the most important stations in the State, and he is distinguished among his brethren for talents, prudence and experience. In this community, he is greatly esteemed by christians of all denominations.—*N. C. Pres.*

Rail Road Stock.—Ten Shares of Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Stock, was recently sold at Halifax at the reduced price of $57 per share.

Tarboro Southerner.

The Newbern Progress learns that D. K. McRae, Esq., intends changing his residence from Raleigh to Newbern at an early day.

From the Elizabeth City Pioneer.

DEAR SIR:—I hold that when a public servant discharges his duties in such a manner as to merit approbation it should not be withheld. I therefore ask that I may, through your columns, express my appreciation, and I believe of all my county, (Perquimans,) who came in contact with him, as suitors, witnesses, jurors, &c., of Judge Shepherd, as such.

He caused by his course more business to be transacted during the term of our Superior Court than I have ever known before in any three terms, commencing Monday at 11 o'clock, and thereafter each day at 10, (and frequently carrying the sitting into night) until Saturday evening, when no more business could be paraded by the bar. He is learned, eloquent, patient, calm, laborious, urbane, prompt, decisive, and ready; just, without being cruel, and in all a model Judge.

I do not mean to say that, in point of legal ability, he is superior or equal to some of his senior brethern, for such would perhaps be presumption in a member of the bar, much worse in an outsider; but this I do say, that as a jurist he is an ornament to the bench, and that there was so much of common sense and justice in his opinions, that would strike one if it was not law it ought to be.

By his general demeanor the impress of his integrity was such that I predict, if he continue on the bench until he shall have made a circuit of the State, no man will have the confidence of the people in a more eminent degree, and certainly none more deservedly

Cape Fear has given us two of the very best Judges (in my humble opinion) that have graced the bench of North Carolina in my day.

Yours, &c., Y.

A Singular Phenomenon.—In the recent address of Hon. T. L. Clingman before the North Carolina State Fair, he mentions in connexion with the manufacture of wine, and the difficulty on the Atlantic slope of the United States of preventing its acetous fermentation, a remarkable fact concerning a locality of the western part of that State. In a district of a few miles in extent on the Tryon mountain, neither dew nor frost is ever known. The same district is remarkable for the variety and excellence of its native grapes, and they are often found in fine condition in the open air as late as December. The dryness of the atmosphere in the locality mentioned, and its equability of temperature are most remarkable, and we should like to know more concerning it.

Washington Union.

It was only a week or two before Mr. Clingman delivered his address that we heard, for the first time, of this remarkable locality. We suppose very few persons had ever heard of it, and fewer still have visited it. It is in that part of our State which abounds with grand and beautiful scenery, and which the Western Extension railroad will soon make accessible.

We believe there is among the mountains of Virginia a spot called the Ice Mountain, from the fact that under certain rocks in the side of the mountain ice may always be found, Summer and Winter.

"A SMART WOMAN."—The N. Y. papers relate a story of an elegantly dressed woman going to Stewart's and selecting a $500 shawl, for which she offered in payment a $2000 note; that she got angry at the scrutiny to which the note was subjected; that she seized it, not, however, until it had been ascertained to be genuine, refusing to take the shawl. In a little while, however, she listened to the apologies of the clerks; took the shawl, and handed—not the genuine note, but a counterfeit one like it, received $1500 in change and departed before discovery was made of the spurious character of the note.

Now this may have been "a smart woman," as the papers call her, but Stewart's clerks could not have been very smart, since just such a trick was said to have been played off on them a year or two ago, except that the note was then $1000. We believe there are no $2000 notes issued. We thought the first might be true, but doubt now whether there is any truth in either.

This effect of the revival of the story reminds us of one which Gov. Barbour used to tell on the stump in Virginia, and which he applied to the Van Buren office holders of that day, about a man who found three cow bells along the road: "When you found the first, said the Governor, I thought you were a fortunate fellow. When you found the second, I thought it somewhat suspicious; but when you found the third, d—m me if you didn't steal every one of them."

Bank of Wilmington.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above institution was held at their Banking house, in this town, yesterday. L. H. B. Whitaker was called to the Chair, and Donald McRae and S. Graham appointed Secretaries. 4124 shares of stock were represented. The old Board of Directors was re-elected. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the President and Directors be instructed to apply to the Legislature for permission to close the books of subscription.

Resolved, That the President and Directors be authorized to reduce the present capital of the Bank to $500,000, by purchasing the stock when it can be obtained at par or less.

Wilmington Herald.

MARRIED,

In Lincolnton, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. R. N. Davis, JOHN D. SHAW, Esq., of Rockingham, Richmond county, to Miss MAGGIE B., daughter of C. C. Henderson, Esq.

In Halifax county, N. C., on the 8th inst., Dr. JNO. T. BELLAMY to Miss SARAH S. W. COFFIELD, both of the county of Edgecombe.

In Lenoir, on the 3rd inst., by Rev. Jesse Rankin, Dr. ROBERT L. BEALL, of Davidson County, to Miss MARY E., daughter of James Harper, Esq.

In Wilmington on the 9th inst., at St. James' Church, by the Rev. Dr Drane, EDWARD D. HALL, Esq., to Miss SALLIE LONDON, daughter of James S. Green, Esq., all of that place.

DIED,

Near San Jacinto, Texas, on the 20th ult., of Yellow Fever, MURPHY V. JONES, Esq., formerly of this town.

On the 26th September, near Long Street, Cumberland County, Miss ANNABELLA McFAYDEN, in the 22d year of her age.

In Duplin Co., on Tuesday, 26th Oct'r, of cancer of the breast, Miss DOROTHY A. RHODES, daughter of the late Wm. H. Rhodes, Esq., aged 35 years and 6 days.

IS IT A FAILURE?

Years ago it was hoped that our representative republican form of government was going to solve many knotty questions in the social, civil, and political system, and introduce a more equitable, free, quiet, and stable order in the world. Have the new political forms produced the anticipated good? Look around, we do not mean in Newark nor even in New Jersey, but in New York and several other States; yes, cast your eyes over to New England, to go no further. Has the last half or three-quarters of a century given birth to new political or civil institutions which are any improvement on the old ones? Have even the old ones been retained in all their soundness and vigor, or is the remark, now become alarmingly frequent, that one good old institution after another, once useful and efficient, is not what it once was, but has lost almost or quite all its vitality?

For example, they have been discussing, and probably are now in some of the Western States —indeed, many are so occupied here—whether the Grand Jury system is worth preserving? It was useful, several centuries ago, they say, in the out-of-the-way island of England, but the rest of Europe knew little or nothing of it, or of the petty jury either. We shall not enter into the debate; our design is simply to state how mankind are drifting from their old moorings. A century, aye, half a century ago, writers on English law were full of eulogiums on both Grand and Petty Juries. All that is gone by; even the spelling of its name, once written *Petit*, is altered now; but the body itself has suffered a more serious revolution. So inadequate has this noble invention become, once held by our English ancestry to be the palladium of liberty, that it is now regarded, or at least spoken of, particularly in the neighboring metropolis, as a palladium of liberty only to scoundrels, who deserve to be kept bound in chains forever, if not to hang upon the gallows. What a stupendous change! And who is to blame? Is it that strangers migrating from a region where it has been unknown are ignorant how either to manage or appreciate it? Is it because the modern press forestalls the jury trial, examines the evidence, and pronounces the verdict of guilty or not guilty long before courts of justice can begin the investigation, and thereby usurp the functions of the judicial department? As said before, we are not about to investigate the reason that institutions once boasted of as miracles of wise invention have so fallen in the estimation of many, not in our country only, but in Great Britain, where they had their origin. Recent intelligence informs us that Lord Chief Justice Campbell proposes a modification of one of the fundamental principles of the jury system, making a number less than the whole twelve competent to render a verdict. So that it is at length acknowledged by some in the very land of its birth that a jury, for some reason or other, is not what it was once.

There is another very important part in our political system which men are beginning to pronounce a failure also; we allude to the method prescribed by our constitutions for the selection of citizens to fill the offices of trust, influence, and government among us. We might mention a failure of the school system in New York, which the *Journal of Commerce* pronounces so "degenerate that nothing but the early substitution of worthy men in the Board of Education can save it from a total disruption and overthrow." Thus one after another of our most vital organizations is threatened with destruction.

But we forbear, because we would leave room to add a word upon, if possible, a still more important feature of our free Government; that is, a universal suffrage. This principle lies at the bottom of any kind of government whatever, both in the Union and the separate States, and if it cannot be maintained the whole Government becomes a wreck. Yet that it is not maintained, but that in fact men are elevated to offices the most important who are not only morally and intellectually unqualified, but persons are appointed to administer public affairs who are not in reality the choice of the people, we have the testimony of the press in the city of New York and several other towns of large population. The ballot-box in some places is known to be infested with cheats and bullies, the respectable public is overawed, and the exercise of the elective franchise is rendered so uncomfortable that the men who really pay the taxes and support Government have relinquished the business of elections to bullies, shoulder-hitters, and trading politicians. These control the poll and dictate to the primary assemblies, where candidates are nominated.

The result of this state of things is such that the institution of popular elections is not prospering under our management, but, like the others that have been mentioned, turns out in the hands of many communities, according to their own testimony, a lamentable failure. Unfortunately for the judiciary of several States, just at the time when the purity and value of suffrage was rapidly depreciating by an egregious mistake which is now visiting them with its bitter fruits, their judiciary was cast into the electioneering caldron, in consequence of which, in addition to the degeneracy of juries, they have to lament that of the bench also, and, as the necessary result, a failure of justice itself, which, if not checked in its downard progress, must lead to violence and contempt of law, and finally to changes now unforseen or too radical to be mentioned.—*Newark Daily Advertiser of Nov.* 2.

United States Army.—The present military force of the United States consists of nineteen regiments of the line, composed of the following corps: Five regiments of cavalry, four regiments of artillery, ten of infantry, making a grand aggregate of thirteen thousand rank and file of all arms. This little army covers an area of over two millions of square miles, being two thirds the area of all Europe. There are eleven hundred commissioned officers, including one hundred medical officers, eight hundred and fifty of whom graduated at the Military Academy, and two hundred and fifty civil appointments. The nativity of those officers is as follows: Born in the United States 1,060, Ireland 14, France 8, England 6, Germany 3, Scotland 2, Austria 1, Italy 1, Portugal 1, Spain 1, Cuba 1, Turkey 1, at sea 3. The militia force of the United States is computed at 3,000,000 effective men.

A few years ago a negro living near Cynthiana, Ky., was accused of murder. Soon after the negro was killed by a white man named Morrison. About a year ago Morrison was killed by his brother-in-law, named Whalan, and Whalan himself was killed recently by a man named Phillips.
Nashville Gazette.

We shouldn't advise anybody to kill Phillips. It seems rather dangerous to become a link in that chain of killers.—*Louisville Journal.*

Nuts for Poor Men.—It costs a deal of money to be rich, and it is a question if so much is worth so little? After all, is wealth worth the cost, first in acquiring it, next in supporting it, and lastly in bearing up under it, when you have lost it?

Everybody will read this suggestive paragraph, and everybody will say it's very true and all that; yet everybody will do his best to acquire this very wealth which he is philosophizing about and against, with so much energy.

The Great Republican Leader's views of Legislative Corruption.—The last House of Representatives, says the Washington Union, upon thorough and impartial investigation under oath, condemned O. B. Matteson, a member from New York, for what that body deemed a participation in legislative corruptions. The verdict of impartial, honest men confirmed that of his peers in the House. His constituents affirmed the common voice by refusing to nominate him for re-election. Right-minded men throughout the country condemned him, even upon his own admissions and the proofs drawn from his own personal and political friends. His admitted acts were denounced as grossly improper, degrading, and corrupting, even by those who doubted his guilt of technical and legal corruption. Not a respectable man throughout our broad land defended those acts in which he admitted his participation. Under these circumstances, few will fail to feel astonished that Gov. Seward, in a speech at Rome, in Matteson's district, has fully endorsed his conduct and character, including *all his acts*, proving that he approves of legislative corruption, and courts the support of those who are guilty of it. We give below an extract from Gov. Seward's speech referred to, as sustaining what we state above:

"I think that no one now questions my own fidelity to the cause of human freedom throughout the period of my connexion with public affairs. [Cheers.] Your kind response enables me to assume this. During all that period Mr. O. B. Matteson, your present representative in Congress, has been *intimately connected with me*. I bear in his behalf willingly and gratefully the testimony that at Washington *at all times*, and under all circumstances, *he* has been *faithful*. I further testify that he has been able and efficient there. I perform a pleasing duty, moreover, in declaring here, in the presence of his constituents, that *always*, and under *all circumstances*, Mr. Matteson rendered me *the sympathy, support, and aid of a trusty, reliable, and devoted friend*. I go yet further and declare that, being acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the vote of censure which was passed upon him in the House of Representatives, it was my conviction at that time, as it is my conviction now, that that vote was unsustained by any adequate evidence, was *unjust and partial, political and partisan*, and dictated by the hostility of *the slave interest in retaliation for the vigorous and successful resistance* to that interest which he had made."

The Dead Alive.—A few days ago a respectable man in the employment of one of the largest mercantile houses in Quebec, took passage in a schooner for Baie St. Paul, on a visit to his relations. He carried with him a good stock of wearing apparel, and a check for the amount of his wages, a considerable sum. On the voyage he fell sick, and apparently died, or what is more probable, became insensible, from some narcotic administered to him. The captain of the schooner having taken possession of his clothing and money, sent two of the crew ashore to bury the dead passenger. They dug the grave, threw him in, and had begun to cover up the body, when the dead man, contrary to all law in such cases made and provided, suddenly sat bolt upright and inquired, "Have we arrived at last?" The amateur sextons took to their heels and fled, leaving their task but half accomplished. The corpse vindicated its vitality by cries which brought the assistance of a gentleman fishing in the neighborhood, and the half-buried victim was released from the grave, well cared for, and as soon as fit to travel forwarded home. In the meantime, the "false sea captain" proceeded on his voyage; arriving at St. Paul, he told of the death of his passenger, and his burial, and delivered to his friends a portion of his worst clothing, retaining his best and the check for his wages. When asked whether he had no checks or money he denied it. Proceeding thence to Quebec he changed the check, invested the money in flour, and returned with flying colors, little dreaming that the buried man was following in pursuit.
Montreal Advertiser.

Niagara Falls—The Road to Termination Point Fallen Away.—We learn from *The Hamilton Spectator* that constant change, the law of nature, reigns too at Niagara. Every year, the outline of the wonderful cataract changes, as the mighty waters slowly but surely wear away their channel, carrying in their embrace now a small fragment, then a huge mass of rock into the chasm below. Years ago, our readers will remember, Table Rock yielded to Time, and at successive periods pieces of it have fallen. On a visit to the falls a day or two since, we observed another change has occurred, meriting at least a passing notice. Every sight-seer must recollect the path which, commencing below the brink of the ravine on the Canada side, almost opposite Prospect House, leads beneath Table Rock, and which those who desire to go "under the sheet of falling water" used to traverse in their water-proof habiliments.

It led to Termination Point, as a spot a long distance under the cataract was called, and the adventurer who dared air and flood to reach it, blinded by spray, deafened by the terrible roar which the beating million tons of water on the rocks below produces, used to receive a certificate of his having accomplished the feat. The Oil-skins are yet in requisition, the guides yet demand and receive their fees, and the certificates are yet given. Termination Point, too, may yet exist. But no mortal being can visit it. It never could be seen from the shore end of the cavernous tunnel—one side rock, the other water, and the floor a composition of both—which led thither. And the path to it is now cut off. The road along which one used to grope has fallen away. One can still walk about a yard under the cataract, but then the hardiest and most courageous must pause, no further foothold is afforded, and another step would lead one to an intimate acquaintance with all the mysteries which it is here forbidden us to know. Ere long, doubtless, now that the stratum of soft rock below has fallen and been pounded to clay, the upper mass will fall. And then another step will have been taken in the slow and tedious course in which Niagara has eaten its own way back from Queenstown, and is, if geologists say true, to wear itself away somewhere above Chippewa.

On Gender.—Punch slanderously says:—"The sun is called masculine from his supporting and sustaining the moon, and finding her the wherewithal to shine away as she does of a night, and from his being obliged to keep such a family of stars. The moon is feminine, because she is constantly changing just like a ship blown about by every wind. The church is feminine, because she is married to the State; and Time is masculine because he is trifled with by the ladies.

"Come here sissy," said a young gentleman to a little girl to whose sister he was paying his addresses; "you are the sweetest thing on earth."

"No I ain't," she replied; "sister says you are the sweetest." The gentleman "popped the question" the next day.

A Western publisher gave notice that he intended to spend fifty dollars for the purpose of getting up a new head for the paper. Next day one of his subscribers sent him the following note: "Don't do it. Better keep the money and buy a 'new head' for the editor."

"THE SALT, IF YOU PLEASE."

Everybody has a partiality for dinner, and one of the most frequent expressions at a dinner table is the one which forms our caption; and in order that our readers may know something of the substance they are using, we will tell them a few facts about salt. Salt is a chemical compound of twenty-three parts by weight of a beautifully silver white but soft metal, called sodium, discovered by Sir H. Davy in 1807, and thirty-five parts of a pungent yellowish green gas called chlorine, discovered by Scheele in 1774; these two combined form this the most widely-diffused and useful of any one compound in the world. It is found in the sea and in the rocks, from which our principal supply comes. The most wonderful deposits are in Poland and Hungary, where it is quarried like a rock; one of the Polish mines having been worked since 1251. The Polish salt mines have heard the groan of many a poor captive and have seen the last agonies of many a brave man; for until lately they were worked entirely by the State prisoners of Austria, Russia, or Poland, whichever happened to be in power at the time; and once the offender, or fancied hindrance to some other person's advancement, was let down into this subterranean prison, he never saw the light of day again. So salt has its history as well as science. Other large deposits are found in Cheshire, England, where the water is forced down by pipes into the salt and pumped up as brine, which is evaporated, and the salt obtained. To such an extent has this been carried that one town in the "salt country," as it is called, has scarcely an upright house in it, all the foundations having sunk with the ground to fill up the cavity left by the extracted salt.

In Virginia there are beds of salt, and the Salmon Mountains, in Oregon, are capable of affording large quantities of the same material. The brine springs of Salina and Syracuse are well known, and from about forty gallons of this brine one bushel of salt is obtained. There are also extensive salt springs in Ohio. The brine is pumped up from wells made in the rock, and into which it flows and runs into boilers. These boilers are large iron kettles set in brickwork, and when fires are lighted under them the brine is quickly evaporated. The moment the brine begins to boil it becomes turbid, from the compounds of lime that it contains, and which are soluble in cold but not in hot water; these first sediments are taken out with ladles called "bittern ladles," and the salt being next deposited from the brine is carried away to drain and dry. The remaining liquid contains a great quantity of magnesia in various forms, and gives it the name of "bittern," from the taste peculiar to magnesia in every form.

"But how did this salt come into the rock?" is the natural query, and the wonder seems greater when we recollect that salt beds are found in nearly every one of the strata composing the earth's crust. This fact proves another: that as the majority of these salt beds have come from lakes left in the hollows of the rocks by the recedence of the sea, the sea has through all the geologic ages been as salt as it is to-day. Let us take the Great Salt Lake as an illustration, it being the largest salt lake in the world, but by no means the only one, as such inland masses of saline water are found over the whole earth; but as ours is the greatest in extent it will form the best example. It is situated at an elevation of 4,200 feet above the level of the sea, on the Rocky Mountains, and has an area of 3,000 square miles; yet, high as it is, "once upon a time," as the story books of our juvenility used to say, it was part of the sea, which retired by the upheaval of the rocks, and that great basin took its salt water up with it. Should this in time evaporate, and its salt become covered with mud and sand, and the land again be depressed, then at some distant future age the people would be wondering how the salt got there, little thinking that the Mormons had ever built a city on its shores when it was a great salt lake. There are also, however, salt rocks taking their place in regular geologic series with other rocks, interspersed between red sandstone, magnesian, and carboniferous strata; these we can only account for as we do for other stratified rocks, viz: that they were deposited from their solution in water, or carried mechanically to the spot where now found by that ever noble liquid. We fear we should be accused of an attempt to put our readers in pickle, so will stay our pen, hoping they will remember these bits of information when next they say, "The salt, if you please."—*Scientific American.*

Woman's Curiosity Satisfied for Once.—The New York Herald relates an incident which occurred in that city on Thursday last, in which a woman's curiosity was for once satisfied:

There resided at No. 31 Thompson street a California widow, whose appearance led a strictly virtuous lady in the neighborhood to think that she had recently given birth to a child. Such a state of things could not be permitted to exist without an investigation, and accordingly this indignantly-virtuous lady volunteered to enter the widow's apartments and make a search of the premises. On confronting the widow, and questioning in regard to the matter, the latter denied the soft impeachment, and gave her interlocutor to understand that she had discovered a mare's nest. But indignant virtue was not to be baffled so easily. She suspected that the widow's bed contained something unusual, and darted forward to make an examination. To her joy she found a little child reposing under the sheets, and in triumph she bore the infant down stairs, and forthwith proceeded to the police court. An officer was at once despatched to arrest the widow. Upon inquiry, the policeman learned that the widow had packed up her traps and had taken her departure for parts unknown. The result of the officer's mission was communicated to Mrs. Meddle, whose chagrin at having had the baby left upon her hands was a source of much amusement to all who were in the secret. Justice Breman expressed himself sorry that the complainant should have fallen into such a trap, but advised her to take care of the infant. Fearing that she would be made the laughing stock of the community if she adopted the child, she at first refused, but subsequently consented to become the future guardian of the little innocent.

Pass Him Round.—We copy the following notice of a remarkable instance of liberality from the Petersburg *Press* of Tuesday:

A pocket book containing $5,000 was dropped in the street, on Monday last, by a visitor to the fair, and found by a little girl who honestly returned it to the owner, in consideration of which service she was presented with the handsome and liberal reward of 12½ cents worth of candy.

The "Smart Woman" at Stewart's.—The story we copied from the Post about the $500 shawl and the $2,000 bill is a sheer fabrication. There was no such person and no such transaction, and, what is more, could not be, in a house conducted with so much system and order. We hope that those who copied the paragraph will make the correction.—*N. Y. Express.*

Standing on the portico of the elegant mansion on "Maple Grove" farm, near Nashville, Tennessee, on one of the bright evenings during the appearance of the comet, a beautiful little child said he thought "the comet God's railroad car, in which He went riding through the sky!"

Limitation of the Judicial Office—Judge Nash.—Among the points involved in the proposed change in the election of Judges, is that of the period for which they may hold the office—whether for life, or a term of years, or whether it shall terminate at a certain age. We do not propose to examine this question at present; but allude to it, because reference has been made in two or three papers to the case of Judge Nash, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, speaking of him as "virtually removed from the bench by advancing age and physical infirmity." This, we are happy to say, is entirely a mistake. The health of Judge Nash at present is as good as it was before his late sickness, in no part of which was his mind in anywise affected; and we believe him now to be fully as capable of performing the duties of his high and responsible office as he has been at any period of his life. Though age may impair bodily strength and activity, we do not admit that an active mind in an otherwise healthy body is ever obscured by age. Many of the best and most useful statesmen of England have displayed their greatness most eminently after they had passed the age of seventy years. Gen. Cass, our own distinguished and able Secretary of State, is considerably over seventy years of age; and Chancellor Kent, of New York, for years after the laws of his State had excluded him from the bench because of his age, displayed abilities which raised him to an eminence which few can hope to attain. And so it is; an active mind, if not obscured by disease or the intemperance of previous years, grows wiser by experience and deepens in its power of judgment—qualifications essential to a right performance of the judicial office. Nor is it old age alone that is subject to interruptions by disease. As an instance, the Hon. David S. Reid, though scarcely yet in the meridian of life, was in consequence of an afflicting disease, unable to occupy his seat in the Senate during almost the whole of the last session. His disease, we believe, was very similar to that under which Judge Nash suffered, and the time lost was not less.
Hillsboro' Recorder.

HALIFAX, N. C., Nov. 10th, 1858.

Two Serious Accidents.—A servant, the property of Mr. Purnell, residing near this place, was crushed to death in the cog wheel of a gin on last Saturday. It seems that he was on the wheel driving the mules, and was carelessly caught in the cogs. Before the mules could be stopped he was killed. Mr. Purnell's boy was valued at $1,000.

A servant of Major J. V. Allen, of Halifax, was killed on the railroad near this place last Monday night. No person knows in what way it was done. He was found dead near the road. An inquest was held last evening, but the jury have not come to a decision, nor do they know how he came to his death.—*Cor. Pet. Express.*

The Baptist Convention.—Our City has been favored during the present week with the presence of a number of persons in attendance on the Baptist State Convention. The attendance of ministers, delegates, and others is large, and the meetings have been quite interesting. On Thursday night the spacious and elegant new Church erected near the Capitol Square by this denomination, was dedicated. The dedication Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Burroughs, of Richmond, Va.—*Ral. Standard.*

SAVANNAH, November 8.

Health of Savannah.—There were six interments in Savannah for 48 hours preceding Monday evening, 8th instant, of which five were from yellow fever.

NEW ORLEANS, November 8th.

Health of New Orleans.—There were thirteen deaths from yellow fever on Saturday. A good frost was seen in the city on Monday morning, 8th inst.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 10.

Frost.—There was a killing frost here last night. Cotton was skotched if not killed.

VIRGINIA.—The public debt of Virginia amounts to $28,812,996 63.

Two tornadoes occurred in Eastern Mississippi recently. One passed through the western part of Jasper county, and swept away every house on the plantation of Josiah Moody. Of thirteen persons in the house, the lifeless and mangled remains of nine were picked up the next morning by the assembled neighbors. Two others, Mrs. Moody and a little daughter, were found alive, but so severely wounded that no hope was entertained of their recovery. Only one of Mr. Moody's family, a little girl, escaped! She was severely injured.

The whiskey market at Salt Lake City is flourishing. The article is retailed at 25 cents per drink. A barkeeper purchased $75 worth of whiskey in the States and sold it at Salt Lake for $750.

A Chestnut street gambling establishment was broken into by the Philadelphia police on Tuesday, and there was a great "hurrying to and fro" among the crowd of surprised players. One gentleman crawled into an ash box, several others jumped out through a back window, and lacerated their legs by falling into a skylight, while a stout gentleman undertook to conceal his entire person by crawling into a three-peck coalscuttle, from which he was fished out by the coat tails, half dead from fright. The officers arrested the proprietors and brought away a fine gambling apparatus.

Read an Hour a Day.—There was once a lad who, at fourteen, was apprenticed to a soap-boiler. One of his resolutions was to read one hour a day, or at least at that rate, and he had an old silver watch, left him by his uncle, which he timed his reading by. He staid seven years with his master, and said when he was twenty-one that he knew as much as the young squire did. Now let us see how much time he had to read in, in seven years, at the rate of an hour a day. It would be twenty-five hundred and fifty-five hours, which, at the rate of eight reading hours a day, would be three hundred and nineteen days; equal to forty-five weeks, equal to eleven months; nearly a year's reading. That time spent in treasuring up useful knowledge, would pile up a very large store. I am sure it is worth trying for. Try what you can do. Begin now.

Some writers say that the word "would," in Rufus Choate's hand-writing, resembles a small gridiron struck by lightning.

Uncle—"George, have you got a pocket-book?" Nephew—"No, sir." Uncle—"then I am sorry, for I was going to give you a shilling to put into it. (George visits his uncle again, fortified with a large wallet.) Uncle—"George, have you got a pocket-book yet?" Nephew—(whose countenance brightens up.) "Yes, sir." Uncle—"Oh, then, I am quite sorry, for I was going to give you a shilling to buy one."

OLD JOKES VERSIFIED.

The reason why a bear should seek
A dry goods shop seems puzzling,
And so I'll state that he'd want
Just nothing else but *muzzling*.
Boston Post.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

The *Asia*, with Liverpool dates to Oct. 30th, has arrived.

The dispute between France and Brazil in regard to the boundary of French Guinea, will be decided in favor of France.

A strong article published by Count Montalambert, in the *Correspondent*, has caused the seizure of that journal, and the prosecution of the writer and the publisher.

Mr. Bright had made a reform speech at Birmingham, in which he advocated the vote by ballot, and the American system of representation.

It is rumored in connection with the contemplated military visit from America to Ireland, that several seditious societies have been discovered, deriving inspiration and money from the United States.

Spain is about to favor the importation of tobacco from the Phillipine Islands, to the detriment of American planters.

The London *News* says there has been no further indication of permanent improvement in the Atlantic Cable, since the receipt of the few intelligible signals. The shares are quoted at 330 a 360 pounds.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* asserts positively that the French Government has resolved to put a stop to the importation of free negroes in the French Colonies.

The China Mail had reached England. A large number of Chinese piratical vessels had been captured and sunk by the British cruisers.

Elgin's Japan treaty is reported to be almost identical with that formed by Com. Perry for America.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.—Sales of Cotton for the week 33,000 bales, closing with a decline of from one-eighth to a quarter. Speculators took 500; exporters 5,000 bales. It closed very flat. Orleans Fair is quoted at 7¾; Middling 7 1-16; Uplands Fair 7¼; Middling 7⅛.

Manchester markets slightly lower. Flour had generally a declining tendency, except the best Ohio, which was firm at 22 a 24s. Rosin dull at 3s 10d a 4s. Spirits turpentine steady at 39½ a 40½. Consols 98¼.

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WE are now ready to fill orders for fashionable Coats, Pants or Vests. The Stock of

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is remarkably large and well selected, being in every respect equal to assortments found in larger cities.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction, *or goods may be returned!* Our

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And the Stock on hand, amounting to upwards of $18,000, we presume will exceed any other in value.

The FURNISHING GOODS

for Gentlemen, offered at this house, *are never found in Dry Goods stores or mixed stocks.* We sell for

Gent's Wear Exclusively,

and can offer inducements unknown to those whose sales are not confined to *a particular branch of trade.*

☞ Send your orders to

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38 MARKET ST., WILMINGTON, N. C.
Sept. 22. 48t2m

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For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
August 9, 1858. 35tf

MEDICAL Saddle-Bags, Pocket Cases, CUPPING CASES; French, English and American Trusses; Flesh Brushes; Abdomenal Supporters; Shoulder Braces; Probangs; Syringes; Thermometers; Hydrometers for Sugar and Syrup; Forceps; Suspensory Bandages, &c. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
Nov'r 8, 1858. 6litf

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold on the 24th inst., at the late residence of John Wright, deceased, at public vendue, the perishable property of the said deceased, consisting of the following articles, viz:—

Household and Kitchen FURNITURE; Farming and Cooper's TOOLS; Four MULES and three HORSES; about Ninety or One Hundred head of HOGS, partly fattened; about Five Hundred Barrels of CORN; a large lot of FODDER and PEAS; Two two-horse Road WAGONS and Harness; One BUGGY and Harness; One Ox CART; One Yoke of OXEN and Five or Six COWS and Calves; and a small lot of TURPENTINE. Together with a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

Sale to continue from day to day until closed.

TERMS:—Six months credit; note and approved security required of purchasers before delivering the articles. ISAAC C. WRIGHT, Adm'r.
Oct'r 30. 62tN24

NOTICE.

I WILL take 20 head of Cattle to Pasture in my field 2 months for $5 each, to be sent with the Cow. I think there is peas and other forage sufficient to fatten that number.

Or I would buy 20 poor Cows.

THO. J. CURTIS.
Nov'r 3. 60i4t

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The **Liver** is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, fully developed. The *stomach* the powers of the system are on the healthy action of the is almost entirely dependent *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the **Liver**. having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with **Liver Complaint,** in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, **purifying the blood,** giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, **and, what is better, prevented,** by the occasional use of the **Liver Invigorator.**

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents **Nightmare.**

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures **Costiveness.**

One dose taken after each meal will cure **Dyspepsia**

Sick Headache. One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves **Cholic,** while One dose often repeated is a sure cure for **Cholera Morbus,** and a preventive of **Cholera.**

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of mediCine after a long sickness.

One bottle taken for **Jaundice** removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures **Chronic Diarrhea** in its worst forms, while **Summer** and **Bowel** complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by **Worms** in Children: there is no surer, the world, as it never fails. safer, or speedier remedy in

Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents. mending this medicine as a

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for **Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers** of a **Bilious** type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ **Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.**

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit,* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of **Liver** Complaint, from the worst *Jaundice*, or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a **Diseased Liver.**

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, New York

Retailed by all Druggists. And also by

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

COMMUNICATIONS.

EDITORS OBSERVER:—A notice in your paper, of yesterday's date, of a tract of country on or near the Tryon mountain, in this State, where neither frost nor dew ever form, owing, as is supposed, to the remarkable dryness of the atmosphere, brings to my mind another phenomenon, which I have been credibly informed exists in the swampy part of the lower end of Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear river.

There is found there, as is said, a marshy plat of ground on which quite a thick covering of salt forms at certain times.

Perhaps some of your subscribers in that quarter will favor you, and through you the public, with a more satisfactory account of this singularity—if it really have a being. And if there is such a phenomenon there, can it be caused by a subterraneous communication with the ocean? The Atlantic is, I suppose, distant about forty miles therefrom, in a straight line. B.

WILMINGTON, Nov'r 12.

A BOUQUET.

FOR LITTLE SUSAN B——E.

In Mohammed's fabled heaven,
Where houris wear immortal smiles
For Moslems to its bow'rs given,
Thou should'st dwell—queen of all its isles.

In Fancy's wayward visions,—
And such deep visions have been mine!—
In dreams that "stun the mind's decisions,"
Hath shone no gentler form than thine.

Thy dark eyes—joyousness speaking,—
The curls that shade thy Grecian brow,—
Those lips, silence ever breaking,
Might tempt the Stoic's senseless vow.

Perhaps 'tis well, little fairy!
My years are fairly double thine:
I'd be building castles airy,—
I'd sigh to call such beauty mine!

When swift-coming years—so fleeting!—
Have brought the sweet bloom of sixteen,
And love dyes thy cheek—love's blushes greeting,
Little Peri! thou'lt be Beauty's queen!

PERSIUS.

HAWKS'S HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE 2d volume is now published. It embraces the period of the Proprietary Government, from 1663 to 1729.

It forms a handsome 8vo. volume of 591 pages. The subscription price was half a cent a page; but the price of this volume is less, say $2 75 in cloth binding, $3 in Library sheep, and $3 25 in half calf. It WILL BE SOLD ONLY FOR CASH.

Owing to the difficulty of securing Agents in many parts of the State, we will forward it by mail or otherwise *free of postage*, on receipt of the price; or both volumes for $4 cloth, $4 50 sheep, or $5 half calf.

A liberal discount made to Agents, or others, who buy to sell again.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Fayetteville, Nov. 3, 1858.

Cod Liver Oil Jelly,

FOR sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Nov'r 1. 59tf

JAS. N. SMITH,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
AMERICAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines,
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS, PERFUMERY,
Dye Stuffs, Liquors, Instruments, &c.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of large additions to his stock; to which he invites the attention of physicians, planters, and others.
JAS. N. SMITH, Market Square.

PATENT AXLE GREASE. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
Nov'r 8. 6litf

WHITE ZINC, White Lead, Paints, OILS, of every description. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
Nov'r 8. 6litf

GARMENTS
MADE TO MEASURE.

THE MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS is conducted upon an extensive scale in Wilmington. The

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

Used at BALDWIN'S, are purchased by the Case and of the agents for European Importations. The

TRIMMINGS

are manufactured expressly for Merchant Tailors, and none but the best are used.

From twenty to thirty FIRST CLASS HANDS are employed upon custom work.

THE CUTTER HAS NO SUPERIOR!

His experience, in Europe and this Country, and his complete success everywhere, places him in the front rank of his Profession.

We guarantee, in Every Instance, where a Garment is made to Measure, perfect satisfaction.

The latest New York and Paris Fashion Plates received semi-monthly.

☞ All Orders Promptly Executed.
Direct your orders to
O. S. BALDWIN,
38 Market Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 25, 1858. 57 4wi

GLUE! GLUE!!

20 BARRELS DISTILLER'S GLUE. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
August 9. 35tf

FRESH TEAS,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

The Farmers and Planters', and Turner's North Carolina

ALMANACS, for 1859.

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 21, 1858.

TERRYS
Infallible Destroyer.

THE advantages possessed by this article over all other like preparations are (in part) as follows: FIRST, (*and principally,*) because it is not so dangerous to the human family, although for Rats, Mice, Crows, Moles, &c., it is the *quickest* and most *effectual* remedy of destruction that can be found in the world. SECOND, it being not altogether manufactured of mineral substances, but mostly of poisonous stuffs found in the woods, is not therefore liable to "dry up" so soon, but will remain "good as new" for a number of years. THIRD, (and lastly,) it is eaten more greedily, while a much smaller quantity suffices, &c., &c. But purchase a box and give it a TRIAL, you will never regret so doing. Parties desiring the agency should address as follows for terms.

W. R. TERRY,
Manufacturer & Proprietor,
Rockingham, N. C.

☞ Sold by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., also, by numerous travelling and local Agents throughout the South.

N. B.—Persons enclosing One Dollar to the above address will receive two boxes of this "Destroyer" by first return mail, postage paid.
Oct'r 1. 51*itf

TANNER'S OIL & DRY HIDES.

20 BBLS. Tanner's Oil,—a superior article; also, a fine lot of Dry Hides. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 15, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

To-Day.—The Legislature of this State will meet in Raleigh to-day.

And the Superior Court for this County will commence its Fall Term here to-day, Judge Saunders presiding.

We do not expect to be present at either; but will take care to inform our readers of the doings of both. We have engaged a Reporter for the Session of the Legislature, who will supply us with the proceedings of later date than we can get from the Raleigh papers. From the necessarily verbose reports of these, we shall as usual condense all matters of interest either to the public in general or to our section of the State.

We ought to have the Governor's Message on Wednesday, but two years ago it was six days after the session commenced before we could get it. Whenever it comes, we shall lose no time in laying it before our readers.

P. S. We learn by the first brief note from our correspondent, that the Message is already in type, and will reach us in a day or two.

Our correspondent says, "There is no possibility of telling who will get the offices, there being about as many office seekers as members. I heard a person remark that he saw a crowd in Yarbrough's this morning, and every one was a candidate, with no one to operate on."

Fairs.—We acknowledge the courtesy of the officers of the Robeson County and Sampson County Agricultural Societies, in presenting us with free tickets to their Fairs, the former on the 17th, 18th and 19th inst., and the latter on the 2d, 3d and 4th of December. It would give us pleasure to be present at either or both of these, but our labors are such that we can hardly promise ourselves the time.

We learn that John A. Baker, Esq., of Wilmington, will deliver the Annual Address at the Sampson County Fair.

The Raleigh Standard of Saturday appears in a new and elegant suit of type. It always looked so well in the old that the change would scarcely have been observed if the Standard had not called attention to it.

A meeting was called in Washington, N. C. on the 11th inst., "to consult as to the best means of putting Washington in Railroad connection with other parts of the State, and with the general internal improvement system of the State."

Douglas and the Democrats.—A week ago we remarked that "Since his triumph in Illinois, the Union is discussing the propriety of yielding to Judge Douglas on the only two points as to which, according to the Union, he differs from the democracy, and of "allowing to him a high position in the party."

The Raleigh Standard quotes this and says,—

"Our cotemporary of the *Observer* is mistaken, as the following article from the *Union* of the 5th instant will show."

This is certainly an ingenious mode of showing our mistake. We give the substance and in part the language of the Union of one day, and the Standard quotes it of another day, showing no such words as we quoted. It is like the case of the man who was tried for stealing. Two men swore that they saw him steal the article, but a dozen others swore that they didn't see him steal it.

The Standard should recollect that the Union has a great many editors; and that they have evidently been a good deal "flustrated" by the success of Douglas, in spite of the whole influence of the Administration. It is not surprising, therefore, that its editorials should differ from day to day.

The So-called "National Democracy."—How much the South may rely upon their "natural allies," as the Northern democrats are claimed to be, may be inferred from the fact, that in the late Illinois election, the most decided test election that has taken place this year, the Buchanan democrats abandoned their own candidates and voted for the candidates of the Republican party! There were three sets of candidates, Buchanan democrats, Douglas democrats, and black republicans. The Chicago Daily Herald, the organ of the Administration Democracy in Illinois, says that the "National Democrats" of Chicago "voted *en masse* for the Republican candidates as the most effectual way of defeating Douglas." And they thereby, adds that paper, prevented the election from Chicago of two Douglas democrats to the Legislature. The Chicago Times, the organ of the "Douglas Democrats," intimates that the same coalition was effected throughout the State—thus accounting for the sparseness of the Administration vote.

Fatal Casualty.—We learn that Mr. Raiford Carroll, of Sampson county, was killed a few days ago, whilst going home from Clinton, (intoxicated,) by falling from his buggy, and getting entangled among the wheels.

A Great Swindle.—$50,000 of notes of the "New England Bank," of Fairmount, Maine, have been passed off upon brokers in Wall Street, New York, and it is supposed that $500,000 in all have been passed in various parts of the country. It turns out that there is no such bank.

Stocks.—North Carolina 6 per cent. Stocks in New York, 98⅝; Virginia 96½; Tennessee 94; Missouri 89¼.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders was held on Thursday last—Owen R. Kenan, Esq., Chairman, and State's Representative, and John N. Washington and Patrick Murphy, Esqrs., Secretaries. Wm. S. Mullins, Esq., represented the Wilmington and Manchester Road.

We learn from the Journal that the meeting was very full, more than a million of dollars being represented. The same paper says,—

From the report of the President and Directors and accompanying report of the Engineer and Superintendent, we learn that the total receipts of the Company for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1858, have been $446,583 30, being $47,925 26 less than during the last preceding year, while the reduction in expenses has amounted to $46,813 53, exhibiting a falling off in nett income of only one thousand dollars, which is believed to be a remarkably favorable result, in view of the fact that the past year has been one of the most trying upon the business of the country generally and of the Rail Road interest in particular. Indeed, taking into account the reduction of floating debt, the net profits of the road have been $2,177 23 in advance of the preceding year.

The first English debt of the Company falling due this year, has been arranged by the payment of one-third in cash and an extension of time upon the balance. The debt of the company on the 1st October, 1858, was $944,726 25. Of this debt $250,000 consists of the bonds of the Company endorsed by the State, which are payable in equal installments, on the 1st January, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863. The report goes on to say that "those payments can be readily made, as they fall due, by withholding a semi-annual dividend, thereby distributing among the Stockholders $46,000, instead of $92,000, for the ensuing five years; or, if the State would renew its endorsement for a short period of time, say four, five, six or seven years, the debt could be easily paid without any interference with our seven per cent. dividend. The matter is respectfully submitted to the Stockholders for their determination. Our six per cent. bonds, issued in 1848, amounting to $443,555 56, will fall due in 1868. The legitimate accrues from our sinking fund will put the Company in full possession of means to meet this debt at maturity, as well as to liquidate the bonds endorsed by the State. We will then have four additional years to meet the debt of $148,444, which has just been extended. Thus at the expiration of fourteen years the Road will find itself relieved of debt, and that, too, after a regular annual distribution of seven per cent. dividends."

Upon the whole, we cannot but regard the showing as highly satisfactory; indeed, we know that several gentlemen largely interested in the road, were most agreeably surprised on finding that the exhibit was so good, since it is known that there has been hardly a Railroad Company in the country that has kept clear of difficulties during the past year of panic and embarrassment. Of course, the favorable balance between receipts and expenditures has only been obtained through the exercise of rigid economy. For some years past large expenditures have necessarily been made for the erection of new depot buildings, ware-houses, bridges, etc., as well as the filling up of trestle-work. As these wants become supplied, of course the expenditures on their account will cease, or be greatly reduced, as indeed, they have been this year, and will be still more so in the future. The managers of the road have been anxiously looking forward to the time when this state of things should arrive, so that the actual operation expenses of the road could be arrived at and distinguished. Their wishes approach realization.

The proposition to purchase a controlling influence in the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, or to construct a branch road from Enfield to Suffolk, was much discussed, and resolutions offered by P. Murphy, Esq., instructing the President and Directors to make the contemplated purchase of stock, or take measures for the construction of the branch, if, in their opinion, such course should be for the interest of the Company; and also, to apply to the Legislatures of Virginia and North Carolina for a grant of the powers requisite to carry such plan or plans into effect, were passed by a large majority.

It was decided to ask the State to re-endorse the debt of $250,000.

The former President and Directors were re-elected.

A Georgia Railroad.—The message of the Governor of Georgia states that the Western and Atlantic railroad has been paying into the State treasury, since March last, net profits amounting to $25,000 a month, or $300,000 a year, and the Governor offers to take the road for a term of ten years, pay the State $25,000 a month, and return the road at the end of the term in as good a condition as he receives it. Such is his confidence in the productiveness of the road that he recommends an extensive system of common schools, with provision for educating teachers, and supposes there will after that be a balance to apply to the State expenses, so as to reduce taxation.

The railroads of Georgia have been more judiciously located than those in North Carolina. They have therefore paid well, and made the State productive and prosperous.

Growing into Favor.—We clip the following from the Standard, and we are truly glad to see this expression of a favorable opinion in behalf of the Coal Fields Road from the organ of the dominant party. We sincerely hope that the approaching Legislature will do something for this road, and we trust that this enterprise will not be mixed up in any log-rolling concern, and that it will rise above all party prejudices, and that it will be determined to develop these great and valuable deposits of Coal, let what will be done for other sections of the State.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Bad Policy.—President Buchanan has commuted the punishment of death, to which a young man in Washington city was condemned for murder, into imprisonment for life. Young as the man is, the following record from the Criminal Court of Baltimore shows that he is old in crime:

Criminal Court of Baltimore—State vs. Charles H. Barrett:

Assaulting and beating Charles Hillery—recognizance filed Oct. 20, 1855.

Assaulting and resisting officer Brown—recognizance filed March 20, 1856.

Assaulting and beating John Hilton—recognizance filed Oct. 20, 1856.

Assaulting sundry persons with a pistol, and behaving riotously—presentment filed Feb. 7, 1857.

Assaulting and beating John McCabe—recognizance filed March 13, 1857.

Breaking into a house—commitment filed December 30th, 1857.

Not to be Reached.—The manner of reception of Senator Hammond's Speech at the North is a striking illustration of the remark we have had occasion more than once to make, that the Northern people do not know what Southern sentiment is. Here is one of the most remarkable speeches of the period, containing much that runs counter to the supposed views and feelings of the people immediately addressed, and much that accords with the sentiment of the North; but do the Northern papers publish it? Not they. We find, on the contrary, in one of the most fair and considerate of our Northern exchanges, a few extracts followed by a most gross misstatement of one of Mr. Hammond's positions. The N. Y. Commercial says that—

"He gradually approaches the subject of a remedy for this inequality of votes in Congress, and repeats the common South Carolina answer, a dissolution of the connection of the Southern States with the Union."

Now, if the reader will turn to Mr. Hammond's own words, on the first page of our weekly paper of to-day, he will find that Mr. H. did not propose a dissolution as a remedy for the inequality of votes in Congress, but only as a remedy for oppressive legislation, should the majority attempt such legislation. Mr. Hammond admitted in the plainest terms that there is and always will be that inequality; that it will become greater and greater; but he counselled expressly that there was no reason for dissolution, so long as Southern rights as guarantied by the constitution can be preserved.

We are surprised to see this shameful misrepresentation of language as plain as it can be, in so respectable a paper as the Commercial. We are almost equally surprised at the following paragraph taken from the same article:—

We think we are not mistaken in saying that this speech, with all its contingent disunionisms and its avowal that "the Union of these States is a policy and not a principle," is designed to phlebotomize the Southern fire-eaters and reduce the fever heat of some of his South Carolina constituents. Mr. Hammond has sense enough to foresee that if the fire-eaters go on protesting what they will do if the South cannot "control the action of the federal government," they will eventually either be laughed at, or be compelled to "do something desperate." Hence he suggests more sober sense and less delirium. Hence his, "permit me to suggest, *not yet.*"

Has the Commercial enlisted in the Northern wing of that party whose object it is to bring about dissolution? Or is it really so obtuse as not to be able to appreciate the disinterested patriotism which dares to speak to unwilling ears the words of truth and soberness? The whole tendency and apparent object of Mr. Hammond is to reconcile his disaffected constitutents to a state of things which they cannot remedy, and only to think of resistance when their rights shall be violated. It is one of the rare instances of the utterance of such noble national sentiments by a leader of the ultra Southerners; and we can assure the Commercial that they will be more rare still if there is such a lack of all that is noble at the North that even the best of them in that section have not soul enough to appreciate them, but attribute them to fear.

The N. Y Journal of Commerce makes extracts from Senator Hammond's speech, and its remarks are in strong and happy contrast with those of the Commercial, as the following sample shows:—

"The frank, manly, and outspoken speech of Hon. James H. Hammond, is attracting unusual notice at the South, and receiving marked attention in all parts of the country. We regret that we have not space to lay it before our readers entire, but are obliged to content ourselves with the extracts in to-day's paper. If, as we hope is the case, the views of Ex-Governor Hammond reflect to any great extent the sentiments of the sensible and rational men of the South, an era is dawning upon that section of the country, fraught with the elements of political wisdom which must be felt, and commend itself to the true statesman in every portion of the country.

"Without expressing our approval of every sentiment contained in the address under notice, we may appropriately designate it, as one of great ability and power, filled with good sense and practical knowledge, calculated to lead to a better understanding between the Northern and Southern portions of the Union, and, as we trust, to a fuller appreciation of the rights and the duties of the people, in both slave and free States. It is in strange contrast with the speech of Senator Seward at Rochester. While that breathes the spirit of animosity and of ill will towards the South, and predicts a collision between free and slave labor, which must extinguish one or the other, the speech of Senator Hammond, on the contrary, while asserting the rights of the people of the South, maintains that the Union is broad enough, that the Constitution is comprehensive enough, the judgment of the people sufficiently sound, and their interests sufficiently intertwined, to enable the Union to exist unshaken by the angry conflicts of sectional strife, and undisturbed by the machinations of designing and ambitious men."

St. Louis, Nov. 12.

The Santa Fe Mails.—The Santa Fe mails arrived to-day, with the following items:

Col. Miles had had another encounter with the Navajos. Ten of the latter killed, and 80 horses and 6,500 sheep captured.

Kit Carson with a band of Utahs, passed through Santa Fe on his way to fight the Navajos.

The Mohave Indians attacked an emigrant train while crossing the Colorado, and killed three men, two women and four children.

The Oregon war was ended. Col. Wright had granted peace and returned to San Francisco.

Two steamers from Victoria brought 1000 returned miners. Settlements there are being rapidly deserted.

New York, Nov. 12.

Later from California.—Arrival of the Star of the West!—The Steamship *Star of the West* from Aspinwall arrived to-night, with $1,670,000 in specie.

A Chinaman murdered a woman and was hung by a mob near Sacramento.

New York, Nov. 12.

Important Arrest of Counterfeiters.—An important arrest was made to-day of counterfeiters, together with presses, dies, &c., used in manufacturing spurious coin and bank notes, a large amount of which was recovered at the head quarters of the gang in Brooklyn.

The third volume of Prescott's "History of Philip the Second" is completed, and will be published early in December.

The Comet.—The annexed article, just received from a scientific correspondent, gives, upon high authority, a different account from the generally received one, of the brilliant luminary that so lately passed away from the sight of the naked eye, though still subject to the observation of those "light houses of the sky," which are now so numerous in our own and other lands:—

THE COMET.

Now that the Comet has come and gone and may never come back, the Astronomers are telling us what they think of the mysterious stranger. There is a very interesting article in the last number of the Mathematical Monthly, from the pen of Mr. Bond, the Astronomer for Harvard University, giving some unexpected information about this Comet. It was seen first on the 2d of last June, at Florence in Italy, by Donati, as a faint nebulosity, and it will continue to be seen, through telescopes, until next January. It was nearest to the sun on the 30th of last September—being then only fifty-five millions of miles from that fiery furnace. The path it pursued was on a plane which made an angle of sixty-three degrees with that on which the earth moves, and the path itself passed between that of Venus and the Sun. Many persons have supposed that this Comet appeared in the sky in 1264, and again in 1556, and some have even gone so far as to contrast the aspects of the earth as it lay beneath the mysterious visitor at his several inspections. But this was all poetry of the imagination only. If this Comet ever looked on man before, or ever was looked at by man, this mutual looking has not been within the last twenty-five hundred years, nor will it be until at least twenty-five hundred years more have passed away. As to the magnificent tail of the Comet, not much more is known now of its nature and uses than were before. Physicists are busy comparing numerous observations made on its looks and size, during the last few months. The conclusion towards which they tend now is that, if it is made of matter, it has laws diverse from those that obtain around us, on this earth and in our Solar system. Prof. Pierce, assuming that it is a self repellent matter instead of self attractive as ours is, concludes that the curve of the tail is a necessary consequence of this property, and that the curvature is that of one branch of a hyperbola, the sun being in the focus of the other branch. The nebulous appendage of this Comet seemed to lie around its head in several distinct layers, separated from each other by dark intervals, and it seems that it did not lie in the plane of the Comet's path. What then is a Comet? What is it for? Where does it come from? Where does it go to? What is it made of? No man knows. Nevertheless one thing we know: "The works of Jehovah are great, sought out of all them that have pleasure therein."

P.

Public Stealings.—The tax payers of New York city appear to have become restive under the wholesale plunder that is constantly and almost openly being carried on by the public officers of that city. One of the papers states that they have raised a fund of nearly $100,000, by voluntary subscription, for the purpose of securing the election of "honest men" to office at the municipal election which takes place next month. Never was money better invested, if it shall accomplish the object; for it is manifest that the city is plundered of at least a million or two of dollars every year by the rogues who administer its affairs. The tax-paying subscribers will therefore realize a profit of from one thousand to two thousand per cent. per annum if they can be so fortunate as to put honest men in their offices. And that, we imagine, is a higher rate of usury than even their most successful brokers and real estate speculators can make on their investments.

One of the New York papers most pertinently remarks, that though there is not a cent of pay attached to the office of Aldermen, there are thousands who are ready to spend large amounts to be elected, and then give their time to the performance of the duties of the office. The only explanation of all this is, that when they get in they steal and swindle, until to be an Alderman is synonimous with being a rogue.

The tax payers of the United States are not so much troubled about the rogueries practiced on them. They take it all very quietly. It is notorious that very few offices in the gift of the government have salary enough attached to them to pay the holder's necessary expenses of living. Yet somehow the holders do live, and generally in magnificent style. The following, from a late Richmond Enquirer, may show *how* this is sometimes accomplished:—

"The most monstrous abuse of the mileage system, and at which Mr. Houston, of Alabama, dealt a very effective blow, is in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms. That officer was charged with the duty of summoning the clouds of witnesses that attended the last session; and, although he never went out of his office to make service, it is said that he cleared more than $25,000 by the little job! The way it was managed was this: The Sergeant-at-arms is allowed twenty cents a mile, going to and fro for summoning witnesses. He would readily obtain a person to go the round, and summon a large number of witnesses in one trip, and yet he would charge mileage for a number of trips equal to the number of witnesses. About fifteen witnesses were summoned from the neighborhood of Fort Snelling; and so the Sergeant-at-Arms charged mileage for fifteen trips, and he was allowed it.

In the Watrous case, about twenty witnesses were summoned at one time from the distant State of Texas, and the Sergeant at-Arms greatly felicitated himself on the prospect of a monstrous fee by charging for about twenty consecutive trips to Texas. Mr. Houston, however, opposed this, compelled the Sergeant-at-Arms to succumb, and saved the government nearly $10,000 by his unflinching economy in this instance.

"I might pursue the general subject of corrupt and pilfering practices in and about Congress, by giving an account of the crowds of sinecures kept on the premises—*messengers* who get $1,200 and $1,500 per annum, and *porters*, who are paid $1,200 a year for doing nothing, all of whom are, of course, too proud to do menial offices, but are *politicians:* or by informing your readers of the fabulous cost of gorgeous furniture, Brussels carpets, and book-cases costing $800 each (you can see one in the claims committee and private drinking rooms; or by detailing the thousand and one petty plunders by which Uncle Sam is made to bleed at every pore by a swarm of subalterns, hangers-on, supernumeraries and what not."

Louisville, Nov. 12.

Mob Law in Kentucky.—A mob from Campbellsville broke jail in Greensburg, Ky., on Wednesday, to hang Thompson and Despaus, committed on the charge of the murder of Henry Simpson a year and a half ago. Another prisoner, Elias Staggs, committed suicide on the 4th. Hunter confessed, implicating six others in the same affair. The mob is in pursuit of the rest.

Washington Items.—The appearance of the Hon. Erastus Corning at the Capital, excited no little attention, and many surmises among politicians. It is generally believed that he is here at the special request of the President, and though ostensibly for the purpose of consultation about the Tariff and Pacific railroad, there is no doubt that Secretary Cobb's removal from the Treasury is contemplated.

Notwithstanding the assemblage of a large number of the friends of Senator Douglas at the seat of Government, the President is as implacable as ever. The Administration threatens war to the knife against Douglas, and many an office-holder who has given in his adhesion to the Illinois Senator, will find his position that of a private station.

MARRIED,

In Randolph county, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., Dr. CHAS. W. WOOLLEN to Miss MARY, daughter of Rev. Daniel Worth.

In Wilmington, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. CHARLES D. MYERS to Miss ELIZA H., daughter of A. J. DeRosset, Jr., Esq.

In De Soto county, Miss., on the evening of the 12th of Oct'r, by Rev. Champ C. Conner, Col. JOHN M. DOCKERY to Miss MOLLIE, daughter of Col. Charles Bolton, of Galveston, Texas.

In Wilmington, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. J. E. Mann, Mr. THOS. J. A. WILLIAMS to Miss CLARISSA ALICE, daughter of Mr. James Orrell.

In Wilmington, on the 8th inst., by Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. N. G. DANIEL to Miss HARRIET C. HARTSHORN.

In Wilmington, on the 3d inst., at St. James' Church, by Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. NICHOLAS W. SCHENCK to Miss MARY ELIZA, daughter of Richard Morris, Esq. All of Wilmington.

DIED,

Last evening, at Little River, in this county, Miss JANE MUNROE, daughter of Capt. Daniel Munroe.

At his residence in Sampson county, on Wednesday night last, J. W. LANE, Esq.

In Clinton, on Saturday the 6th inst., WASHINGTON, son of Mr. Ch's H. Stevens, aged about 10 years.

On the 4th inst., at New Orleans, of yellow fever, Mr. THOMAS D. WATTS, a native of Chapel Hill, N. C., and for the past three years a resident of New Orleans, aged twenty-three years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—November 15.

BACON—	12½	a 13	American	6	a 0
BEESWAX—	25	a 00	English	4	a 0
CANDLES-F. F.	20	a 00	LARD—	13	a 14
Adamantine	28	a 32	LEAD—	8	8½
Sperm	00	a 00	MOLASSES—		
COFFEE—Rio	12½	a 13½	Cuba	30	a 31
Laguira	15	a 16	N. Orleans,	45	a 50
Java	20	a 00	NAILS—	4½	a 5
COTTON—			OIL—Linseed	1 00	a 0 00
Fair to good,	10	a 10½	Tanner's	0 70	a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.		a	SALT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Liv. Sack,	1 40	a 0 00
Gunny,	18	a 20	Alum	0 60	a 0 00
Dundee,	18	a 20	FLAXSEED	1 00	a 0 00
COTTON YARN—			SHOT—		
No. 5 to 10	20	a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25	a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Buck	2 25	a 2 50
Brown Sheetings	8½	a 0	SPIRITS—		
Osnaburgs	10½	a 00	P. Brandy,	1 00	a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. C. Apple	0 75	a 0 80
FLOUR—			Northern do.	0 70	a 0 80
Family,	5 60	a 5 75	N. C. Whiskey	65	a 0 00
Super.	5 50	a 0 00	Northern do.	35	a 0 00
Fine,	5 40	a 0 00	SUGARS—		
Scratched,	5 25	a 0 00	Loaf	15	a 00
GRAIN—			Crushed	13	a 13½
Corn,	80	a 90	Coffee	10	a 11½
Wheat,	95	a 0 00	Porto Rico	10	a 00
Rye,	90	a 1 00	New Orleans	00	a 00
Oats,	0 45	a 0 50	TALLOW—	10	a 00
Peas,	0 75	a 0	WOOL—	18	a 19
HIDES—Dry	8	a 10	TURPENTINE—		
Green	4	a 00	Yellow dip,	2 50	a 0 00
IRON—			Virgin,	2 50	a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½	a 0	Hard,	1 05	a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½	a 0	Spirits,	44	a 00
PERUVIAN GUANO—					
5 tons and upwards,	$65 per ton,				
A less quantity,	70 " "				of 2000 lbs.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—N. C. in demand, and no large lots of Western on hand.

Cotton—We make no change in figures from the fact that last sales were at those prices; late news will put it lower.

Flour—No steadiness in the market.

Unslacked Lime in good order, in lots of 25 casks and upwards $1 35, or smaller quantities $1 75 per cask.

Corrected by James G. Cook.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Nov. 13, 1858.

Virgin and Yellow dip Turpentine $8, hard 1 75. Spirits 47. No. 2 Rosin 1 65. No sales of other kinds. Cotton 10½ for strict middling.

At New York, Southern Flour firm at 5 10 to 6 25 for mixed to good; $6 to $8 for better qualities. Corn lower, 74 to 80. Middling upland Cotton 11⅛. Spirits Turpentine in better demand at 51 to 52. Common Rosin dull at 1 50, No. 2, 1 72½; No. 1, 3 50 to 4 50.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line.—Nov'r 12 and 15, Strs Fanny, Rowan and Southerner, with passengers, and goods for G W Williams & Co, Beaver Creek Co, J Sundy, R D Howe, Blount's Creek Co, T S Lutterloh, J Kyle, A W Steel, J H Hall, G McNeill, D & W McLaurin, B Rose, W N Tillinghast, T Waddill, S W Tillinghast & Co, J R Lee, Fay & W Rail Road.

Cape Fear Line.—Nov'r 13—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for J Graham, W Prior, G W Williams & Co, Worth & Utley, G W Lawrence, J A Worth, Wm McIntyre, J & D G Worth, Rev J Johnson, Stedman & Horne, Jrs, S T Hawley & Son, D Curtis & Co, J W Baker, G & L Brandt, S Edwards, W Overby, J M Worth & Son, R Jones, J Kyle, Jr, G & Barnum, N C Arsenal, J N Smith, N C & M Jarrall, Rockfish Co, E J Hale & Son, Mrs J H Dodd, R Strange, B Horney & Co, Ray & Pearce, C T Haigh & Sons, B Bose, J E Chambers, J A Pemberton.

Rush & Orrell's Line. Nov. 12.—Str San, with goods for Jones & Spurling, A Holmes, J J Moore, E F Moore, A Johnson, Mrs A A T Smith, J W Callais.

KEROSENE OIL.
Advance in Price.

I AM now selling Kerosene Oil AT $1 75 PER GALLON, the 'Kerosene Oil Company' having advanced their price on the 10th inst.

S. J. HINSDALE.

Nov'r 15. 63-

AUCTION.

PEW NO. 6 in Presbyterian Church:
1 BUGGY;
1 CARRYALL and HARNESS;
1 MULE;
1 HORSE, of excellent qualities.

On THURSDAY NEXT, at 12 M., at the Market House, the above property will be sold at Auction.

JNO. H. COOK, Auct'r.

Nov'r 15. 63-1t

MOLASSES.

A FEW HHDS., bright and sweet, suitable for retailing, now receiving and for sale by

B. ROSE.

Nov'r 15. 63-3t

TAKE NOTICE

THAT application will be made to the next Legislature for an Act to Incorporate a Company to make Lower Little River navigable for Boats of light draught.

Nov'r 12.—63-3t

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of naval stores for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, June 10, 1858. 18-6mipd

D. W. BOWMAN K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 104 WALL STREET,
New York.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

Sept. 17, 1858. 47tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES of

Good Turpentine and Farming Land,

situated in Robeson county, directly on the Southern Plank Road, twelve miles from Fayetteville.

If not disposed of privately, by January 1st, it will be sold at public Auction on or about that time, of which due notice will be given.

Terms will be made easy and accommodating to the purchaser.

Address the subscriber at Montrose P. O.

NEILL SINCLAIR.

Nov'r 10, 1858. 63*7tpd

PLANTATION, STOCK, &c.
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being determined to move West, offers for sale, on the second day of December, to the highest bidder, on the premises, his TRACT OF LAND, containing 500 ACRES, more or less, lying in the Southern part of Montgomery county, immediately on the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road, 100 Acres of which is good bottom land; 250 Acres in a fine state of cultivation. There is on the premises a good Dwelling House, Office, Gin House, Screw, and all necessary out-houses. Also, another Tract, containing 210 Acres, immediately on the Richmond County line. Also, several other small Tracts. Also, at the same time, I will sell my entire stock, consisting of a fine lot of Pork and Stock Hogs, Cattle, Oxen, Road Wagon, Buggy, Carriage, Cotton Gin, 200 or 300 bushels of Wheat, Corn, Fodder, Hay, Shucks, &c. Also, a Piano Forte, together with all my Household and Kitchen Furniture and Farming Utensils.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine my Lands previous to the sale. I will sell privately if an opportunity presents itself. Terms, one and two years.

A. P. WYLIE.

Nov. 9. 63*2tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1858.

Roderick McKinnon Adm'r, vs. Charles McKinnon et. al.

Petition to make Real Estate assets.

ON motion, It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively for Lauchlin McKinnon, a non resident, to be and appear at the next Term of Montgomery County Court, to be held at Troy, on the first Monday in January 1859, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at office the first Monday in October, A. D., 1858, this 12th November, A. D., 1858.

63*6t] JOHN McLENNAN, Clerk.

BAGS! BAGS!!

100 BAGS, made by Wheeler & Wilsons' Sewing Machine, suitable for flax seed.

For sale at the "Grocery Store" by

D. ANDERSON,
South Side Hay St.

Nov'r 11. 62-2t

MOLASSES.

A PRIME, heavy article. For sale by

D. ANDERSON.

Nov'r 11. 62-2t

CHEESE,

AT a reduced price, for sale by

D. ANDERSON.

Nov'r 11. 62-2t

FRESH ARRIVALS.

I am now receiving my usual

FALL STOCK OF GOODS,

consisting in part of—

RAISINS, whole, half and quarter Boxes; Citron; Currants; Dried Figs; Prunes; Pickles and Sauces of all kinds; Canton Ginger and other Preserves; Sardines; Lobsters; Vermicelli; Macaroni; Cinnamon; Mace; Cloves; Nutmegs; Cocoa and other Nuts; and indeed, everything kept in a Store of this kind.

CONFECTIONERIES of all kinds constantly on hand, at wholesale or retail, and for sale low for CASH.

MRS. M. BANKS, Green Street.

Nov. 11. 62-4t

MRS ALLEN'S and Wood's Hair Restoratives;
Perfumery, Brushes, Pomatums;
Colognes, Glycerine and other Soaps;
Extracts, Toilet Powders, &c. For sale by

JAS. N. SMITH.

THE GLOBE:
The Official Paper of Congress.

I SHALL publish the Daily Globe and the Congressional Globe and Appendix during the next session of Congress. The Daily Globe will contain a report of the debates in both branches of Congress as taken down by reporters equal, at least, to any corps of short-hand writers in this or in any other country. When the debates of a day do not make more than forty-five columns, they shall appear in the Daily Globe of the next morning, which will contain also the news of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be suggested by passing events.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix will contain a report of all debates in Congress, revised by the speakers, the messages of the President of the United States, the annual reports of the heads of the Executive Departments, the reports of Committees of Congress on important subjects of general interest, the laws passed during the session, and copious indices to all. They will be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages, averaging 2,397 words per page. The whole will make between 1,700 and 2,000 pages It is believed that no book has ever been published at so low a rate. Last year I advertised in the Daily Globe for six months, and in about one hundred other newspapers in the United States, a reward of $215 to be paid to any person who would produce a book published at so low a rate, and none was produced The large number of copies subscribed for by Congress enables me to afford the debates to subscribers so cheap.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix pass free through the mails of the United States, as will be seen by reading the following joint resolutions passed by Congress the 6th of August, 1852:

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the Laws of Congress and the Debates thereon.

With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Congress and the debates contributing to the true interpretation thereof, and to make free the communication between the representative and constituent bodies:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the present session of Congress the Congressional Globe and Appendix, which contain the laws and the debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress: *Provided,* That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the circulation of the Daily Globe free of postage.

Approved, August 6, 1852.

TERMS:

For a copy of the Daily Globe four months	$2
For a copy for a less time, (per month)	$1
For a copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix during the session,	$3

Bank notes, current in the section of the country where a subscriber resides, will be received at par. The whole or any part of a subscription may be remitted in postage stamps, which are preferable to any currency except gold or silver. Where bank notes under $5 cannot be procured I will send two copies for $5.

A paper will not be sent unless the money accompanies the order for it.

I cannot afford to exchange with all the newspapers that desire the Globe; but I will send the Daily Globe during the session to all who shall publish this prospectus three times before the first Monday of next December. Those who may publish should send their papers containing it to me, marked with a pen, to direct attention to it The Congressional Globe and Appendix will be stereotyped; and, therefore, I shall be able to send the back numbers for this session to all who may subscribe after the session commences; but if the first edition shall have been exhausted before the subscription money is received, I shall charge $1 additional per copy to pay the expense of putting the plates on the press. Subscriptions should reach me as early as the first week of December to insure complete copies at the prices advertised above.

JOHN C. RIVES.

Washington, Nov. 7, 1858. 63-3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

In Equity, at Fall Term, 1858.

Sally Gilchrist, Duncan J. Gilchrist and wife Mary M. and William John, Duncan James and Neill Archibald McLaughlin who are Minors, by Daniel W. McLean, Guardian, against John Archibald Mc. Laughlin, Charles Haigwood and wife Mary and A. Godwin and wife Sally.

Petition for the sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that said Defendants, John Archibald McLaughlin, Charles Haigwood and wife Mary and A. Godwin and wife Sally, are non-residents of this State, in pursuance of the order made herein, the said Defendants are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Robeson aforesaid at the Court House in Lumberton on the 4th Monday of March next and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and heard ex parte.

53*6t] R. S. FRENCH, C. & M. E.

Price of advertising 4 20.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

In Equity, to Fall Term, 1858.

Duncan McKay, Jane McPhaul, William A. Sellers, McKay Sellers, Harriet Sellers, Mary Ann McLean, and Hector McMillan and wife Margaret, against Alexander McKay, and the Heirs-at-law of John and Mary McPhaul, and the Heirs-at-law of William and Margaret Watson.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that said Alexander McKay and the Heirs-at-law of said John and Mary McPhaul, and of said William and Margaret Watson, whose names are unknown, are non-residents of this State, in pursuance of the order made herein, the said defendants are hereby notified to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Robeson aforesaid at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

53*6t] R. S. FRENCH, C. & M. E.

Price of advertising 4 20.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Henry S. Stewart vs. Alexander B. Walker.

Original Attachment and Levy on 286 Acres of Land. Conditional Judgment. September Term, 1858.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, A. B. Walker, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said A. B. Walker to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, 1858, and then and there plead or replevy, or the conditional judgment will be made absolute, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1858.

57*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Edwin Glover vs. Alexander B. Walker.

Warrant and Levy on 286 Acres of Land. Conditional Judgment. September Term, 1858.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, A. B. Walker, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said A. B. Walker to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, 1858, and then and there plead or replevy, or the conditional judgment will be made absolute, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1858.

57*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Angus Ray vs. Alexander B. Walker.

Original Attachment and Levy on 286 Acres of Land. Conditional Judgment. September Term, 1858.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, A. B. Walker, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said A. B. Walker to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, 1858, and then and there plead or replevy, or the conditional judgment will be made absolute, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1858.

57*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Charles D. Nixon vs. Alexander B. Walker.

Original Attachment and Levy on 286 Acres of Land. Conditional Judgment. September Term, 1858.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, A. B. Walker, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said A. B. Walker to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, 1858, and then and there plead or replevy, or the conditional judgment will be made absolute, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1858.

57*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

In Equity, at Fall Term, 1858.

Margaret Ann V. Little, Mary C. Little, Eliza J. Little, Minors, by their next friend, Daniel Little, and Daniel Little, against Archibald Buie, Duncan Brown and wife Sally Ann, Malcom Buie, Daniel McP Buie, Flora Buie, Neill Buie, John Buie, Neill McNeill and wife Annabella, Effie Buie and Neill McCorvey and wife Mary.

Petition for partition of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that said Duncan Brown and wife Sally Ann, and Neill McCorvey and wife Mary, and Malcom Buie, are non-residents of this State, by order of the Court made herein, said non-residents are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Robeson aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton on the 4th Monday in March next and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.

57*6t] R. S. FRENCH, C. & M E.

Price of advertising 4 20.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1858.

John Powers, Ralph R. Powers, Thomas Jones and wife Ann, Reuben King and wife Sarah, John Humphrey and wife Sophia, and Matthew Powers, vs. Neill Blue and wife Elizabeth, Richard Powers, Luke A. Powers, William Wood, and the children of Anny Wood.

Petition for Partition, filed in vacation.

AFFIDAVIT having been made that the Defendants, Neill Blue and wife Elizabeth, Richard Powers, Luke A. Powers, William Wood, and the children of Anny Wood, reside beyond the limits of this State, publication is therefore made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said non-resident defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1858, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1858, and in the 83d year of American Independence.

[53*6t J. M. HARTAMN, Clerk.

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office

T. WADDILL
Has taken charge of the
FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

With efficient aid in the different departments, and his own supervision of the entire Establishment, he hopes to give satisfaction to the Patrons of the House.

☞ Raleigh and Warsaw four-horse lines of Stages arrive and depart from this House Daily, and the Salem Stage Tri-weekly.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct'r 1, 1858. 51-3m

USEFUL ARTICLES.

FLUID, Oil and Lard Lamps;
Brittania and Brass Candlesticks;
Superior Steel Snuffers;
Brittania Castors, Tea Pots and Coffee Pots;
Brittania SPOONS and LADLES;
Brittania Communion Sets, Goblets and Cups;
Tinned Iron Spoons and Ladles;
Planished Tin Coffee Urns and Pots, Tea Pots;
Oyster and Beef Steak Dishes, and Dish Covers;
WAITERS, of all sizes and shapes.

FINE SCISSORS; large for cutting, small for embroidery; Razors and Pocket Knives;

Baskets! Baskets!

for all purposes;

COFFEE MILLS;

Iron and Stone Mortars;
Stone Crocks; Tin Ware;
Cedar Tubs, Pails, Churns and Bowls;

Counter Scales, to weigh ½ to 240 lbs;
Family Scales, to weigh every ounce to 4 lb;
Cocoa Dippers; Hair and Wire Seives;
Table Mats; Feather Dusters;
Dust Pans; Curtain Pins;
Hand and Tea Bells;
Music Portfolios; Ladies' Work Boxes; Rosewood Toilet Boxes;
Ladies' Leather Bags, (large;)
White Satin Beads and White Cut Beads, for fancy work;
Porte Monaies, entirely of leather, a superior article;
Electric Polishing Powder; Boy's Saws; Corkscrews

A great variety of other useful articles, too tedious to mention. Come and see for yourself at the "Crockery Store."

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Sept. 30 50-2m

KNIVES AND FORKS.

WHITE HAND, with 2 prong STEEL FORKS, at $1 and 1 25 per Set;
Do., with 3 prong do., at $1 50, $1 75, and $2 per set;
And a variety of others at 75 cts to 2 50 per set: some of which are of SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Ivory handle Knives, with STEEL or PLATED Forks, or ALONE, at $3 to 6 50 per set or dozen.
For sale at the "Crockery Store"

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Sept. 28. 50-2m

SILVER PLATED

CASTORS (18 patterns,) Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Cups, Tea Sets, Goblets, Spoon Holders, Butter Dishes, Butter Knives, Molasses Cups, Napkin Rings, Tea Bells, Pie Knives, Sugar Tongs and Scoops,

FRENCH AND
FORKS, SPOONS,
of all sizes. For sale now at the "Crockery Store."

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Sept'r 28. 50-2m

TO LEASE.

THE Cool Spring FAMILY RESIDENCE, with the premises and garden attached, lately occupied by Mr. T. Waddill. Apply at the Hotel.

Oct'r 2. 51-tf

PERUVIAN GUANO.

THE undersigned has made arrangements by which he is prepared to furnish at short notice, any required quantity of

No. 1 Peruvian Guano,

all of which will be from direct importations, into the Port of Wilmington, and warranted pure and genuine.

Orders for the above excellent fertilizer are solicited, to which prompt attention will be given

As this is an article which does not admit of being sold on time, cash or its equivalent must accompany each order.

BEVERLY ROSE.

July 8. 26tf

FALL AND WINTER.
New Goods! New Goods!
J. C. POE

Is receiving the Largest Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Ever before offered by him, which embrace all the LATEST STYLES OF

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

Among them will be found,—
RICH SILK AND DELAINE PATTERNS, of the latest style.
A large lot FRENCH MERINOS, together with every shade of SOLID DELAINES, all wool.
A large assortment of French, English and American PRINTS, DEBAGES, and other goods for Travelling Dresses. A large lot of HANDSOME EMBROIDERIES.
A great variety of Ladies' SHAWLS and CLOAKS, BONNETS, French ARTIFICIALS, RIBBONS, &c.
A handsome stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES; KERSEYS, NEGRO BLANKETS, and all others goods belonging to a Dry-Goods Store.

All the citizens, and every body that visits the old Town, will confer a favor by calling on the subscriber and looking through his stock, whether they purchase or not.

J. C. POE.

Sept. 20, 1858. 47-2m

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers adopt this method of informing their friends (and the public generally) that they are now receiving into store a very large and general

STOCK OF GOODS,

EMBRACING

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY,
&c., &c., &c.

All of which they are disposed to sell at reasonable profits for cash, or on the usual time to responsible purchasers who are in the habit of paying.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 26, 1858. 31-

DRS. BENBOW & SCOTT

HAVING associated themselves together in the practice of

DENTISTRY,

tender their professional services to this community. One or both of them may be found in their Rooms near the Market during their regular office hours for the whole year.

Since the above association has been formed, it will become necessary for the old business of Dr. B to be closed. All who owe him will please call and settle. Those having temporary sets (unpaid for) are requested to settle with cash or note.

Oct. 29. 59-

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has Removed to the Store one door East of H. & E. J. Lilly's, where he hopes to meet all his old friends and to make many new friends and customers.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

August 25, 1858. 40tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East Side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86tf

G. & L. BRANDT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Clothing and Furnishing Goods; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps; Trunks; Carpet Bags and Valises; Hardware; Cutlery; Crockery; Musical Instruments; Imported Havanna and Principe Segars; for sale by the Box only. A large assortment of Negro Blankets, Mackinaws, &c. &c.

Comprising in all one of the largest, handsomest and the most thorough assortment of Goods ever exhibited in this market, and will be sold cheap for Cash, or on time to those who pay their accounts at first presentation.

Our friends and the public generally are very respectfully invited to give us an early call and secure a good bargain.

G. & L. BRANDT.

South side Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 18, 1858. 54-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

TAKES this method of informing the public that he has taken the Store recently occupied by J. Davis, one door below J. W. Lett's and opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he will be pleased to see all his friends and customers. He will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS,

Which he will sell low for cash or on time to punctual customers.

JAMES W. SELLERS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 31, 1858. 42-

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.,

HAS received and is this day receiving a large and desirable

STOCK OF GOODS,

embracing all the newest styles of

Ladies Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Basques, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, and Trimmings, of all kinds.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

A very desirable stock of

Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Together with many articles not deemed necessary to enumerate.

All of which will be offered low for CASH, or on time to such as pay when called on.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 20, 1858. 47tf

SECOND FALL STOCK FOR 1858!
STARR & WILLIAMS,

Are now receiving their SECOND SUPPLY of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS, AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,

With a great variety of articles not enumerated.

This Stock is very large and well assorted, comprising all the latest styles and patterns, and will be offered to Wholesale Buyers on liberal terms, either for "CASH" or approved paper.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

Oct'r 14. 54-tf

BACON.

CHOICE North Carolina BACON. Also, Western Sides and Shoulders.

C. B. COOK.

Oct 14. 54-tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 89-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogony and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45-tf

NOTICE.

SEALED Proposals for the Steward's Hall at Floral College will be received until the first Saturday in December next, when an election will be held.

M. C. McNAIR, Sec'y.

Nov. 5, 1858. 61*tlstSD.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale TWO HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, lying in the county of Robeson, on the East side of Long Swamp, adjoining the Lands of A. Leach and others. This land is well adapted to Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Oats—very little cleared—and well Timbered and is near the Wilmington & Charlotte Railroad; those wishing to purchase said land by calling on Mr. McCormick who lives on the premises will take pleasure to exhibit it or give any information if desired; a bargain may be had if applied soon. Terms moderate—for further particulars address the subscriber, Gibson's Store, Richmond County, N. C.

A. S. McNEILL.

Nov. 5, 1858. 61*6t p't-pd.

Take Notice, that an Application

will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina for an Act to open the Pee Dee 100 feet in the main channel, for the free passage of fish.

S. H. CHRISTIAN.

Oct'r 30, 1858. 60-

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, at the next Session, for an act to annex that portion of Richmond County lying West of Little River (all above Little River,) to the county of Anson.

Oct. 23, 1858. 59*3t

TO PURCHASERS.

GROCERIES of all kinds; Heavy
HARDWARE; HOLLOW-WARE; NEGRO SHOES AND BLANKETS; SADDLERY, (some very fine Mexican;) SOLE LEATHER; Fine and Common TOBACCO;

And in fact, a very complete Stock of Goods in my line for sale low for cash. Give me a call.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Oct. 30. 59tf

STAGE DRIVERS WANTED.

TWO or three skilful and sober Drivers will meet with employment and good wages on application to the subscriber. *None but sober men need apply.*

M. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28. 58-4w

THE HOUSE-KEEPER'S BLESSING,
Herrick's Patent Carpet-Sweeper,

EXHIBITED, and orders received for the same, at G. & L. BRANDT'S, Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct'r 26. 58-

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
JAMES KYLE

HAS received a Large and General Supply of

DRY GOODS,
Boots and Shoes, Hats, Bolting Cloths, &c.

All of which has been purchased by the package for *cash*; all of which is offered at the lowest market price by wholesale or retail.

Oct. 14, 1858. 54tf

TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron, Iron Wire,
COOKING STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

Always on hand, at Wholesale or Retail.

ROOFING, GUTTERING,

And all kinds of Jobbing, done at short notice, by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square, Fayetteville.

July 9. 27-

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Archibald McDougald, late of the County of Cumberland, did on the 27th day of February last, in said County, kill and murder one Thomas Munroe, and that the said McDougald is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, to the end that the said Archibald McDougald may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a Reward of Two Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Cumberland County.

DESCRIPTION.

McDougald is about fifty years of age, of light hair and complexion, blue eyes, of quick speech, has a scar on the face near one of his jaws, weighs about 165 or 170 pounds, is addicted to intoxication, and while drunk is turbulent and troublesome.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of [L. S.] the State, at Raleigh, this the Sixth day of March, A. D. 1858.

By the Governor, THOS. BRAGG.

PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y.

March 15. 93tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE, on Haymount, near Mr. J. C. Thompson's. For particulars enquire of J. G. Shepherd, Esq., or

A. M. CAMPBELL.

May 7. 9-tf

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET-IRON MANUFACTORY.

JAS. MARTINE still continues to manufacture every thing in the above line, at his old stand on Hay street. Job work done with despatch.

Sept. 10, 1858. 45-3m

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP.

A Few Bbls. excellent S. H. SYRUP. Also, prime *sweet* MOLASSES.

C. B. COOK.

Oct. 14. 54-tf

FARM FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 Acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County.

Address JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C., who is authorised to sell.

L. J. HAUGHTON.

Oct. 14, 1858. 54tf

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

JUST received pr Fanny, a few Firkins of very nice BUTTER, and 25 Boxes prime CHEESE.

C. B. COOK.

Oct. 14. 54-tf

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Anderson Street.

May 14. 1858. 11-1Y

Cider Vinegar, for sale by

W. H. CARVER.

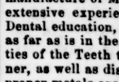
Aug. 18. 38-

COOL SPRING MILLS.

THE Proprietors are prepared to GRIND CORN on the usual terms.

The Bedstead Manufacture is still carried on at the same place.

Jan'y 11, 1858. 75-tf



DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

TROY & FULLER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
LUMBERTON, ROBESON Co., N. C.

ROBERT E. TROY and JOHN P. FULLER, have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson County. The former will also attend the Courts of Bladen and Columbus: the latter will also attend those of Cumberland.

The Office in Lumberton will be kept open at all times.

Jan'y 1, 1858. 73-

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

WILL attend regularly the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland, Harnett, and Wilson. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Jan'y 12, '58. 76-1y

Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

WRIGHT & FULLER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT and BARTHOLOMEW FULLER have associated themselves together for the practice of their profession. Prompt attention given to all business committed to their charge. They will practice in the counties of Cumberland, Harnett, Sampson Robeson and Bladen.

Aug. 23, 1858. 39-

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

PETER MALLETT
WITH
D. COLDEN MURRAY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
62 SOUTH STREET,
NEW YORK.

July 29, 1858. 32-

JAS. C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,
Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT attention given to sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES and all kinds of Produce. Liberal advancements made on Consignments.

Refers to E. P. HALL, Pres't Branch Bank of State. H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r Bank Cape Fear. JOHN DAWSON, Esq.

April 25, 1858. 5-1Y

JOHN M. CLARK,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt attention to sale of Country Produce, Naval Stores and Cotton.

☞ *And Agent for Rush and Orrell's Line of Boats.* ☜

August 19, 858. 38tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,
Commission Merchant, No. 4 North Water St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79tf

THO. C. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1857.

Winter Oats on Consignment.

100 BUS. UNMIXED WINTER OATS, just received and for sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct'r 28. 68-

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'r 20, 1858. 64-ypd

LAND FOR SALE.

I Am desirous of selling **1600** ACRES OF LAND in the County of Robeson, two miles from Randalsville Post Office. There is on the tract a comfortable DWELLING and all necessary Out-houses, also, Saw and Grist Mill, Cotton Gin and Press. 75 acres cleared and under cultivation. All the Tract is fine farming land. No better place can be found for a Turpentine Still. To a person who wishes to make a permanent residence, this is a fine chance. Moral neighborhood; churches and schools convenient. If applied for soon a bargain will be given.

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 18, 1858. 55tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, made at September term, 1858, will be sold at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday of Superior Court, the 15th November next, the following REAL ESTATE, belonging to the Estate of the late Dr. Benjamin Robinson:

The TENEMENTS on Green and Old Street, known as the Shop Property.

One LOT on Rowan and Hillsborough Streets, containing about 4 acres.

One LOT in Campbellton, containing about ½ acre.

A TRACT OF LAND subject to the Dower of Mrs. Robinson, adjoining the late residence of Dr. Benj. Robinson, and on the North and South sides of Robinson Street, containing about 170 acres, of which 15 acres are in the town of Fayetteville.

Terms of sale:—Bonds with approved security, payable in six months, bearing interest from date.

BENJ. R. HUSKE, Adm'r.

Oct'r 15. 55ts

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County on the 15th inst, TWO NEGRO BOYS; one named Josh, who says he belongs to Joseph R. Kemp, of Bladen County. Josh is about 21 or 22 years old, about 6 feet high, and had on when taken up, a satinet frock coat and striped cotton pants. The other, named John Brace or John Franklin, who says he is free, and that he came from Columbia, S. C. John is small, a bright mulatto, and had on when taken up a white wool hat and steel-mixed frock coat and pants. The owners of said Negroes are notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

GEO. L. McKAY, Jailor.

Oct'r 15, 1858. 55-

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to M. W. McNair are requested to make immediate payment; also, those indebted to the subscribers are requested to make early payments.

Being desirous to get off our stock of Seasonable Goods, we shall, from now until the 1st of January, sell all DRY GOODS AT COST to those paying cash.

M. W. McNAIR & CO.

Nov. 1, 1858. 59*3t

HILLSBOROUGH
Military Academy.

ON JANUARY 12th, 1859, the Institution above-named, will be opened at Hillsborough, N. C., to be conducted in chief by Captain C. C. TEW, now Superintendent of the State Military Academy at Columbia, South Carolina, and Mr. W. D. GAILLARD, a graduate of the South Carolina Military Academy, and an instructor of approved experience. The drill, discipline, and course of studies, will assimilate as nearly as practicable to those of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. The studies of the first two years, or preparatory course, will be, Arithmetic, Algebra, English Grammar, History of the United States, History of England, Ancient History, Mythology, Geography, French and Latin. The details of the advanced course will be announced hereafter.

The Academic year will continue uninterruptedly from January 12th to the 4th week in November.

The charge will be $300 per annum, payable as follows: $100 at the commencement of the Academic year; $100 on May 1st, and $100 on August 1st, for which the Academy will provide Instruction, Text Books, Stationery, Quarters, Board, Fuel, Lights, Washing, Clothing (except shirts, drawers and socks,) and Medical attendance.

No pupil will be admitted under 13 or over 18 years of age, or who cannot read and write with facility.

☞ For further information address the undersigned, at Columbia, S. C., until January 1st; after that date at Hillsborough, N. C.

C. C. TEW.

Sept 28. 53-*12t

FARM FOR SALE.

323 ACRES of valuable Land for sale, lying 4 miles North-west of High Point Depot, on the N. C. Railroad, 9 miles from Normal College, 16 miles from Salem, and 13½ miles from Greensboro'. The situation is very healthy, with good, moral, intelligent neighbors. 200 acres are in a state of fine cultivation, and the balance fine wood land. Deep River running through about the middle of the Farm, and two creeks running into the river on the same, affords about 115 or 120 acres of the best bottom land perhaps in the State; all in a state of fine cultivation with the exception of about 15 or 18 acres of the best kind of meadow land, in a very fine condition.

There is on the Farm a good two-story BRICK DWELLING, good Kitchens and Smoke-House, a large Barn, Stables, Cribs, and all necessary out-houses; among them are two houses suitable for overseers or croppers; an extraordinary Spring near and convenient to the House, and seven or eight Springs on different parts of the Farm; fine Orchard, both peach and apple.

The subscriber being desirous to remove to Texas this Fall, will sell on reasonable terms in regard to both price and time.

J. K. PINNIX.

Sept 13, 1858 45-*2m

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Robeson county, on or about the 20th of July, 1858, my Negro Boy PETER. He is about 25 years old, weighing about 200 pounds; say 5 feet 11 inches high, quick spoken, dark complexion, and limps a little in one of his legs, perhaps the right. I will give $100 for his safe confinement in any jail in North Carolina, or his delivery to me in Robeson county; and a reward of $100 more for sufficient evidence that will convict any person or persons who may be harboring said slave or assisting him, either directly or indirectly, to make his escape to some free State. He is supposed to be lurking in Robeson and Bladen counties.

ARCHIBALD PURCELL.

Robeson Co., Sept. 28, 1858. 51*tf

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS,
DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church St., New York.

Sept'r 24. 49*1yp6mos

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE subscriber lost between the Toll House on the Hay Mount, and the one 12 miles from Town on the Fay. & W. Plank Road, his POCKET BOOK, containing a considerable amount of Money and some valuable papers. The above reward will be paid for its delivery with contents at the Fayetteville Book Store, or to me at Carthage.

ANGUS R. KELLY.

Fayetteville, Sep. 11, 1858. 45*tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale One Thousand Acres of LAND lying in the County of Robeson, 10 miles West of Lumberton, near the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road; well Timbered either for Turpentine or Ton Timber. If not previously disposed of, will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday of November Court. For further information apply to the subscriber.

T. R. McNEILL.

Oct. 16, 1858. 54*6w

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

AT a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Richmond Agricultural Society, held 23d ult., the following Committees were appointed to act as Judges and award Premiums at the Fair to be held on the 23d, 24th and 25th inst., viz:

AGRICULTURE.—J P Leak, Col C Malloy, S J Gibson.
HORSES AND MULES.—Maj D K Munroe, R Fletcher, D M McLaurin.
HOGS.—Stafford Gibson, J H McLean, R N Fairly.
CATTLE AND SHEEP.—D White, Col M McKinnon, J P Smith.
POULTRY.—J G Blue, Esq, D Middleton, D Johnson.
HORTICULTURE.—Rev J P McPherson, J McKay, Dr D Shaw.
FARMING UTENSILS.—Jas Leach, M McIntosh, J Stalker.
MECHANICS.—H McColl, M Morrison, J Johnson.
CABINET WORK.—D P McKinnon, J McGirt, D K Campbell.
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.—D W Livingston, D McCormick, R Monroe.
DAIRY.—Maj J McNeill, Mrs Dr Patterson, Mrs Wm Buchanan, Mrs J P McPherson.
SALT PROVISIONS.—Rev Tho Gibson, P McRae, M McNeill, L W McLaurin.
FOOD, CONDIMENTS, &c.—J McMillan, D C McIntyre, Mrs M McIntosh, Mrs Dr Malloy, Mrs Dr Dickson, Miss S